"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and vicinity are showers and thunderstorms, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Capital punishment will be abandoned in Nicaragua on July 1. President Faure of France has given up his proposed visit to St. Petersburg. Serious election disorders are reported from Spain, and that country is trying to raise £8,000,000, to continue the war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. There was a fire yesterday in the Circus Molier, in Paris, the ring and stables being burned.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Two young milliners found in a duck they had bought for 55 cents a diamond. They ate the duck and sold the diamond for $85.

While practicing riding on a bicycle on a pier, a member of the New Jersey Naval Battalion rode overboard and was drowned.

The schooner Annie E. Rudolph was run down and sunk by the tugboat Paoli, off Nauset Light, on the coast of Massachusetts, early yesterday morning. Her Captain, mate, and one seaman were drowned.

Arthur Lehr and George Steffen went out from City Island Saturday night to catch eels. Lehr returned two hours later and reported that the boat capsized and he saved himself with an oar. Steffen is supposed to have been drowned.

Thirteen persons, ten of them steerage passengers, were either burned or suffocated to death by a fire on the Mallory Line steamship Leona, while opposite the Delaware Capes early yesterday morning, on her outward voyage. The fire was extinguished and the vessel returned to New York with the bodies aboard.

All the saloons were closed in deference to the law, but the clubs and hotels were equal to the demand for liquid refreshments. Magistrate Cornell discharged an accused hotel keeper because unable to comprehend one section of the Raines amendments. He declared it was "the most powerful and extraordinary thing on earth."

A startling contest between an anaconda, 10 feet long, and a boa, 8½ feet long, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, ended in the death of the boa. The snake charmer, Mlle. Madeleine, was twice encircled by one or both of the reptiles, and one of them bit her hand. There was a panic among the onlookers, but it was soon allayed.

Page 2.

Police Commissioner Parker has issued a statement in which he gives the details of a meeting of the Board of Police at which the question of promotion to Inspectorships came up. Col. Grant, at that meeting, at first refused to rate any Police Captains except Brooks and McCullagh, but finally yielded. He rated the others so low, however, that they could not have passed Brooks and McCullagh.

Page 3.

Daniel Webster and Manhattan Lodges of the Free Sons of Israel held anniversary celebrations.

The rededication of Faith Presbyterian Church was observed yesterday, three special services being held.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, spoke on the theological tendencies of the day.

John McNeill, the evangelist, before a large audience at Carnegie Hall, made a vigorous attack on "the fashionable church."

Three hundred members of the congregation of the Chapel of the Transfiguration have signed a petition to be allowed to set up an independent parish.

The celebration of Trinity's bicentenary has been brought to a close. An enormous congregation attended the services at the mother church of the parish.

The Eighth Regiment attended its annual service, at Holy Trinity Church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. M. Cummings, the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, being ill.

Prof. Adler spoke on "Reconciliation Between Man and Man and Man and Fate" at the meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture. It was the closing meeting of the society for this season.

Page 4.

Cisneros is to retire as President of the Cuban Republic this month, and delegates are now being selected who will chose his successor. Dr. Eusevio Hernandez appears to be in the lead.

Page 5.

John Wesley Brundage of Rye blew out his brains in the presence of three men in the parlor of his house.

The Hudson County Boulevard was examined by a joint committee of the Jersey City and Hoboken Good Roads Associations.

Many racing shells were out on the Harlem River owing to the smooth water. Practice spins extending several miles were taken by some of the crews.

There was a great rush out of town yesterday, particularly among the bicyclists. Only a few excursion boats were sent to Coney Island to open the season, but at least 25,000 people got there somehow, and found plenty to amuse them.

Page 7.

Greece has sent a written request to the powers, asking them to mediate for the purpose of bringing the war with Turkey to a close. Turkey is represented as not unwilling to settle her trouble with Greece by diplomacy. The war party in Constantinople is desirous that the Sultan shall insist upon having Thessaly added to his territory, but the Sultan opposes the proposition. He wants a "reasonable" indemnity, and, in addition, a few strategetic points in Thessaly. Meanwhile, the Turks are advancing on Domokos, and it is believed their purpose to attack that Grecian stronghold. The Grecian General, Smolenski, was at Persepla yesterday, awaiting an attack from the Turks, the object of which will be to capture another important pass through the mountains on the frontier.

Page 8.

The new gunboat Nashville passed in at Sandy Hook, on her way to New London, where she is to have her official trial.

The third annual tea of the Educational Alliance in East Broadway was attended by many friends of the association.

Page 9.

The annual meeting of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York was held and officers elected. The institution will need increased financial aid.

Page 10.

It is rumored that the beam pool has collapsed, on account of the fall in prices.

Denis Sheehan, a stoker on the fireboat Havemeyer, rescued an unknown man at the foot of Cherry Street from drowning.

There were two exciting runaways on Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday. One horse had to be killed.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union a resolution of thanks was passed, praising Bishop Potter for his recent utterances in regard to organized labor.

Jacob Dux caused the arrest of Lawyer Richard F. Price, charging him with retaining money given to him to pay on a claim. Price has figured in similar cases before.

A sixteen-months-old baby daughter of Morris Benjamin was badly burned with carbolic acid, which she found while playing on the floor at a house where her father had taken her on a visit.

Insurance Commissioner "Lou" Payn suggested Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss as a straight Republican candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, and said he could be elected. His second choice, he said, was Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn, leader of the Democrats in the Assembly, issues a review of the work of the Legislature, in which he scores the Republicans for violating the principle of home rule and passing laws in the interest of the rich while depriving the poor of rights. He particularly denounces the liquor and trust legislation, and the extravagance of the majority in bills relating to public improvements for which this city has to pay.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.
Court Calendars—Page 4.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
Real Estate—Page 9.

BARS CLOSED, BEER PLENTY

Raines Law Amendments Generally Well Observed in all Sections of the City.

CLUBS SUPPLIED ALL DEMANDS

Membership Readily Obtained, and Capt. Chapman Is Baffled—Magistrates Were Lenient to Alleged Offenders—A Puzzling Section of the Law.

Although the Raines law amendments, as the police interpreted them, were very generally observed yesterday, there was no lack of drinkables in any section of the city. The regular out-and-out saloons that made no pretense of being anything else were closed and closed tightly, but there was no precinct but afforded several places of refuge for the thirsty. The law that shut one house permitted another to operate more openly. Where "fake" hotels had closed clubs had opened, and where "fake" clubs had gone out of business "fake" hotels had reformed sufficiently to comply with the peculiarities of the law and to enable them to defy the police. Taken altogether, New Yorkers and their guests had little to complain of, and the man who did not look too much like a policeman in plain clothes had no need to go to Brooklyn or New Jersey to satisfy his appetite.

In the Tenderloin precinct the "clubs" were amply sufficient to supply all demands. The three within a stone's throw of Capt. Chapman's station—"Silver Dollar" Smith's Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, the Franco-Belgian American Club, and the Gramercy Club, alias the Newmarket dance hall—did a rushing business, much to the chagrin of the Police Captain. The clubs have no waiting lists, and the requirements from intending members are few.

At the Gramercy Club, to become a member, it was required that the applicant pay 25 cents for a hat check and give a name and address. He was thereupon promptly enrolled, and, receiving a membership ticket, was admitted to the café, where he was able to obtain all the refreshments he could imbibe, no sandwiches or meals being essential.

Capt. Chapman's Lament.

"The law," said Capt. Chapman, sadly, "is being observed by all the hotels and saloons. There is not a saloon open in the precinct, but the clubs are beyond me. They are 'fakes' in reality, but legitimate under the law, and I cannot touch them. I cannot even inspect them without a written order from the Excise Commissioner. I have simply got to stand on one side. Of course I don't like it, but I cannot help it."

At some of the big hotels, the waiters were instructed to ask visitors ordering drinks with their meals if they were guests of the house, but as they took no trouble to verify replies by examination of the registers, few, if any, orders were refused. At the Astor House one man was asked if he had registered, and when he said "No," was advised to do so if he wanted beer with his meal. But the rule was not general, and no such precautions were adopted at the Waldorf, Fifth Avenue, or Hoffman House.

Under instructions from Chief Conlin the precinct commanders had laid down the law to the saloon and hotel keepers, and the actual violators were few. The majority of those arrested were arrested on technical violations, such as the lack of a few feet of floor space in the dining rooms or a dispute as to the construction of what the law means by the term obstruction. The Magistrates were all lenient in their treatment of the alleged offender taken to the police courts, and carried out the policy expressed by them a week ago that they expected the police to enforce the law without being unjust or technical.

In the Yorkville Court, after puzzling over a section of the amended law for some time, Magistrate Cornell characterized it as "most extraordinary," and discharged an accused hotelkeeper because he could not understand the charge.

A Puzzling Sub-Section.

It was on the case of Bernard J. Reilly, who, by virtue of having ten bedrooms over his saloon at 902 Second Avenue, conducts a hotel, and claims the privilege of serving his guests on Sunday with liquor at their meals. The police discovered that the cook and chambermaid of the house occupied two of the rooms, and therefore there were not "ten rooms for guests." The complaint against Reilly was made under Sub-section K of Section 31 of the amendments.

"That section," said the Magistrate, "is incomprehensible. It is the most wonderful and extraordinary thing on earth." He read from the sub-section the definition of a hotel as "a building regularly used and kept open as a hotel for the feeding and lodging of guests, where all who conduct themselves properly and are able to pay for their entertainment are received if there be accommodations for them."

"Who is to be the judge of those points?" he asked. "What is a correct definition of proper conduct, and is the proprietor of the place to make a physical and moral examination of his would-be guests before he knows if he is keeping a hotel?"

Lawyer Fennel, who appeared for Reilly, said he did not know, and the Magistrate continued reading, "and who, without any stipulated engagement as to the duration of their stay or as to the rate of compensation, are, while there, supplied at a reasonable charge with their meals, lodgings, and refreshment, and such service and attention as are necessarily incident to the use of the place as a temporary home." "Now," said the Magistrate, "who can tell me what that means and how it applies to this case? I don't know."

"I suppose," said Mr. Fennel, "if I went to Kennmore, at Albany, and told the proprietor I wanted a room for three days, it would be a violation of the section."

Senator Platt's Sunday Meals.

"Very likely," replied Magistrate Cornell. "I don't know how Mr. T. C. Platt will manage. He, I believe, hires rooms at the Fifth Avenue by the year."

"If he does," said counsel, "and he gets a drink with his meals on Sunday, the hotel violates that section of the law."

Of the nine other alleged offenders arraigned in the Yorkville Court five were discharged. Frederick Schlosser, bartender, and Emil Gabousky, former owner of the saloon 952 Third Avenue, were arrested for having the saloon open five minutes after midnight Saturday. When Gabousky was taken to the Police Station he proved he was not the proprietor of the place, but was held on Policeman Brown's complaint of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Cornell held both men in $1,000 bail for examination, but when he learned that Gabousky could find no bondsman he released him on parole. Harry Graham of 1,519 Second Avenue was held for examination and instructed to bring proof that his bed rooms are of the size ordained by law, and Henry Sylvander of 408 Third Avenue was held for trial for compelling Policeman Purfield in plain clothes to pay for a sandwich before serving him with beer.

At Other Police Courts.

Only one of the four men arraigned in the Essex Market Court was held. He is Henry Sicker of 50 Avenue B. Opposite to his place a fireman is stationed watching a building destroyed by fire. Early yesterday morning the fireman said he was cold, and Sicker gave him whisky. A little later the fireman called again with two friends and Sicker served them. The friends were Policemen Hackett and Hock of the East Fifth Street Station. Sicker said he thought they were firemen tired out and that he did not charge them for the drinks.

Magistrate Crane, in holding Sicher for trial, said he would discharge any saloon keeper who could prove he was induced by a trick to violate the law.

Maintaining obstructions in the way of partitions was the complaint against every saloon keeper arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court. Magistrate Mott accepted their pleas of ignorance of the meaning of "obstruction" and paroled all of them until Wednesday that they might alter their saloons to conform with the statute.

Two of the five men accused of violating the law in the Centre Street Police Court were held for trial. One was selling without a tax certificate, and the other sold a policeman a sandwich and a drink during the prohibited hours.

The Arrests in This City.

Following is a table of excise arrests yesterday by precincts, several stations reporting none at all:

Stations.		Stations.	
Old Slip	0	West 20th Street	2
Church Street	3	East 22d Street	4
City Hal	0	West 37th Street	10
Oak Street	2	East 35th Street	4
Leonard Street	0	West 47th Street	9
Elizabeth Street	4	East 51st Street	2
Madison Street	1	West 68th Street	1
Macdougal Street	2	East 67th Street	5
Charles Street	1	East 88th Street	4
Mulberry Street	3	East 104th Street	5
Eldridge Street	5	East 126th Street	3
Delancey Street	0	West 125th Street	1
Union Market	0	High Bridge	1
Fifth Street	2	Alexander Avenue	4
Mercer Street	1		
Total			79

Number of arrests last Sunday, 66.

WIDE OPEN IN BROOKLYN.

Drinks Served Without Sandwiches, and No One Went Thirsty.

In Brooklyn the police were not particularly energetic in closing Raines hotel bars, except during the prohibited hours from 1 until 5 o'clock. During those hours all bars, at least those exposed, did no business, but at dawn, hotel proprietors and barkeepers alike were astir waiting for the day promised well. They had evidently determined that Brooklyn should not go thirsty, and no drinking man suffered. It was indeed what they call across the bridge a "moist" day.

There were a few Raines law offenders arrested, six or eight, but these were rash saloon keepers who defied the law.

Perhaps the chief reason why there was not stricter surveillance on the hotels lay in an understanding on the part of the proprietors that fifteen days of grace promised had not expired, and considerable leeway would be allowed them.

The privilege was taken, whatever the understanding. Many of the proprietors who kept tightly closed on the preceding Sunday, not knowing exactly how they stood, ventured to open, and the cheerfulness of their demeanor last night indicated that they harbored no hard feelings against the police.

The hotel men particularly indorse Police Commissioner Welles's interpretation that "a sandwich constitutes a meal." But there were scores of places in Brooklyn yesterday where there was no pretense of even serving a sandwich with a drink.

In the First Precinct, Capt. Miles O'Reilly's, the law was held in more respect than in other parts of the city. Bona fide sandwiches were served in the few places open, and other known requirements of the statute generally respected. There were two arrests for violation

DRINKS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Almost Anything That Could Be Swallowed Constituted a Meal.

It was the same old Coney Island yesterday, in spite of the Raines law. There was no need for the thirsty to suffer unless they happened to be in quest of iced water. That is as difficult to procure at the Island as in New York, unless furnished as an accessory to something else that is bought and paid for.

The weather was no cooler at the Bowery by the Sea yesterday than it was in town, and the crowd that filled the place was a thirsty one. Capt. Collins was disposed to allow the usual latitude in obtaining a supply of spirits and beer. He was on patrol himself all day, assisted by fourteen policemen in plain clothes, but no one was arrested for violating the liquor laws up to 8 o'clock last night. A well-gowned young woman and two young men were taken in for intoxication, but it was so early in the day that it was obvious that they had laid a substantial foundation for their waywardness somewhere else and gone to the Island for finishing touches.

"I am enforcing the law as well as I can, according to my interpretation of it," said Capt. Collins. He said that he should not interfere with hotel keepers who sold drinks with a meal, and he should arrest only those who violated that provision of the law. The "measurement" and "partition" violations that came to his attention he should make note of, to be laid before the Grand Jury. There is a peculiarity of construction about the Coney Island hotels that, it is claimed, would make it necessary to reconstruct almost the whole place if the tape-measure requirements are interpreted too strictly by the police. It was announced a week ago, however, that the Coney Island dealers were to be allowed fifteen days of grace to shape up their establishments to conform with the law.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who made the rounds of the hotels and beer gardens saw no instance of selling to customers inside the barrooms, but these premises were all day thronged with waiters who carried trays loaded with brimming glasses to people at the tables. The sandwiches sent along with them were certainly never intended to be eaten, and they were not eaten. Most of them had seen so much service that the bread was curled at the edges and from most of them the meat had gone a-wandering. Some of the cheaper concert halls have put in a frankfurter attachment and serve in a sausage hot from the grill, with a schooner of froth, for five cents. There seemed to be no diminution in the number of drinking places. A few of the smaller ones were not open, but they were plaqarded with announcements that they would be open in a few days.

Closing at 12 o'clock Saturday night is the part of the amended law that will hit Coney Island the hardest. It will be felt more severely as the season advances. There was a good deal of grumbling among restaurant keepers, but the public made all who had not a regular hotel license stop selling. None of the big West End hotels are open yet. This provision will hit them harder than it does the eastern end of the Island. It will doubtless close up the famous Gold Room at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, which for years has been the rendezvous of late drinkers.

One man in a hotel near the Sea Beach Palace was so hungry that he made an attempt to eat the sandwich furnished with his glass of beer. This was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. "Don't do that, Sir," remonstrated the waiter. "I am not charging you for it. We did not expect such a rush, and the kitchen is shy." The customer desisted, and the mutilated sandwich made the rounds of the other tables.

Excise Violations in Astoria.

John Richterer, proprietor of the Astoria Hotel, near the Ninety-second Street ferry, in Astoria, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with violating the excise law. The saloon, it is claimed by the police, was wide open. Richterer owns another hotel across the street from where he was arrested, and there the doors were also found wide open and business going on. Martin Gans, the bartender, who was in charge there, was also arrested. The men were taken before Justice Ingram, who held them in $500 bail each.

Plenty of Beer on Excursion Boats.

The weather is still a little cold for excursion boats, but a few of them that went out yesterday did a big bar business, particularly the Iron steamboats to Coney Island. They were well patronized on every trip, and it was noticeable that a large proportion of the people remained on the lower deck where the bar is. The moment the gangplank was hauled in, waiters made their rounds, and they were kept busy nearly all the time. It took a good many glasses to quench an average thirst, but there was no limit to the supply of beer without even the pretense of serving a sandwich.

HUGE SNAKES IN BATTLE

A Startling Contest, in Which a Woman Had a Part, at Sulzer's Park.

MLLE. MADELEINE BITTEN

The Woman Twice in Danger from Her Fighting Pets—The Anaconda Finally Killed the Boa—A Short Panic Among the Persons in the Park.

A battle royal between two huge snakes and an attempt on the part of the surviving reptile to count a woman among its victims were the cause of a great deal of excitement yesterday afternoon among the visitors to the "Grand Spring Show," otherwise the miniature German County Fair, now being held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue.

The two snakes were a 10-foot anaconda and an 8½-foot cross between a python and a boa constrictor. They were brought down yesterday morning to do duty in the menagerie which forms part of the Midway Plaisance arrangement at the fair, and were placed in charge of Mlle. Madeleine, a professional snake charmer. In private life she is known as Mrs. W. A. Robinson. She weighs 296 pounds, and is the wife of a midget 28 inches in height and 99 pounds weight.

She ordered the box containing her two pets placed in a recess of the menagerie prior to their introduction to the audience. The close quarters, however, did not suit the anaconda, and it must have concluded that by swallowing its roommate there would be more room for itself. Suddenly there was a commotion on the inside of the box that brought over Mlle. Madeleine in a hurry. She found the two snakes intertwined so that it was hard to tell which was which. The anaconda was making frantic efforts to get the boa's head into its wide-open jaws, and the boa, on the other hand, was contracting its muscles around the body of the enemy with strength born of despair.

Twined About the Woman.

Mlle. Madeleine made a quick dive into the box through the glass lid, which had been broken in the mêlée, and seized the boat at the back of its head with one hand, while with her other hand she clutched the anaconda in the same spot. With all her might she began tugging away, but to no purpose. The snakes then wound themselves around her body. During the struggle one of the woman's hands slipped, and quick as a flash the boa turned and bit her hand, making a deep flesh wound.

This attack made Mlle. Madeleine relax her hold on the snakes. She dropped them in a hurry. The anaconda twisted itself with renewed vigor around the boa's body, and with a spasmodic sudden jerk finally succeeded in breaking it's enemy's back.

Mlle. Madeleine calmly ordered an attendant to send for a doctor, while she prepared to replace the victor in the box. But the victor was not quite ready to return. It again jumped on the stout woman before it. With her hand bleeding profusely, but with an unruffled temper, Mlle. Madeleine again grappled with the snake, and after a few minutes' manoeuvring succeeded in shaking it off.

All this time the onlookers had been standing around watching the triple battle, but with the ten-foot snake free they began to fall over each other in their desire to put as much space between themselves and the snake as possible. The small panic spread beyond the confines of the menagerie, and soon the cry in German of "Look out for snakes," reverberated throughout the park.

Back in the Box Again.

It took some time to quiet the crowd, but with the assistance of several of the barkers in front of the sideshows and other criers of stentorian voice, the people were finally reassured that all danger was past. Those who first ventured into the Park saw the dead boa, its 8 feet 6 inches stretched out to full length and Mlle. Madeleine, with her hand in a bandage and her arm swolen and inflamed, gazing ruefully down upon her dead pet. The anaconda was calmly reposing in its old box.

Contrary to all usual proceedings in the case of a snake bite, Mlle. Madeline had refused to drink a drop of the whisky which was brought to her immediately after she was bitten, although she did pour some of it on the wounds. She explained her refusal by stating that she had promised her sister, who died some time ago, never to use liquor internally, no matter what happened. She has a drawing of her sister's grave tattooed on her left arm, and holds it in great reverence.

Mlle. Madeline was the heroine of the hour after her little adventure, as she called it. She has been bitten so often before, she said, that it did not inconvenience her much. Still the visitors that thronged her side of the tent later in the afternoon regarded her with a good deal of awe, and a small boy, who had heard the story at second, and, perhaps, third or fourth hand, whispered to his sister: "Look, Carrie, dere's de woman wot swollowed a whole snake."

In consequence of this episode, the other attractions at the fair suffered temporarily. The main features are a cattle show, a flower show, and exhibitions of the housewife's art in the preparation of preserves, canned fruits, and other dainties. It is a miniature county fair in all except the absence of horse races.

RODE OFF THE END OF A PIER.

Fatal Accident Befell a Young Man Who Was Practicing With a Friend's Wheel.

John P. Urbanck, twenty-one years old, of 339 Park Avenue, Hoboken, was drowned yesterday morning in the slip at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken. Urbanck was a member of the First Division, Battalion of the East, Naval Reserve of New Jersey, and yesterday morning visited the United States ship Portsmouth, the headquarters of the reserves.

A short time afterward Walter Kudlich, also a member of the reserves and a nephew of Magistrate Kudlich of this city, reached the slip on his bicycle. Young Urbanck, who was just learning to ride a wheel, jumped on Kudlich's bicycle and rode about the pier. Losing control of the machine, the bicycle struck the stringpiece and Urbanck went overboard head first, the bicycle going also.

Although an experienced swimmer, Urbanck did not come to the surface, and Slipkeeper Gustav Hermann, an old sailor, dived from the deck of the Portsmouth with all his clothes on to rescue the young man. Daniel Jackson, the colored steward, also jumped overboard, but the body could not be found. Grappling irons were then brought into use, and in twenty minutes the bicycle was brought to the surface, Urbanck's body rising to the top of the water directly after.

Urbanck, who had been out of employment for several weeks, had just secured a position and was to start to work to-day with McCloud & Ward of this city. He was the sole support of his widowed mother.

FELL OFF THE PALISADES.

John Keller Dropped Sixty Feet to the Hoboken Meadows.

A man who was walking along the Palisades, opposite the head of Thirteenth Street, Hoboken, yesterday, fell from the cliff to the meadow, a distance of sixty feet.

He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he said he was John Keller of 41 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City. He then became unconscious, and had not revived up to a late hour. Keller is not known at the address he gave.

13 BURNED AT SEA

A Fatal Fire on Board the Mallory Line Steamship Leona Off the Delaware Capes.

TEN OF THEM WERE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The Flames Spread So Rapidly that Little Could Be Done to Save Their Lives—The Vessel Back in Port with the Bodies on Board.

Ten steerage passengers—men, women, and children—and three men of the steward's crew lost their lives in a fire on board the Mallory Line steamer Leona, bound for Key West and Galveston, soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The ship steamed back to her dock late last night, and tied up at her pier, with the dead bodies aboard.

List of the Dead.

The names of the dead are:

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
SULLIVAN, BRIDGET.
GUZZA, Mrs. C., and daughter.
SOLOMANSON, Mrs. HANNAH.
VALCICK, Miss.
SCHWARTZ, SOPHIE.
MADES, MARIE.
TWO CHILDREN.
CATIANI, R.

ON THE STEWARD'S CREW.
HARVEY, ALFRED, waiter, New York.
LANG, ALFRED, waiter, New York.
HARTMAN, H., ship's butcher, New York.

The Leona left her pier, in the East River, just below Fulton Street, at 3 o'clock Saturday. Soon after midnight, when off the Delaware Capes, and all but the watch on deck were asleep, smoke was seen by the man on the lookout curling up through the combings of the upper fore hatchway. Almost before an alarm could be given the whole of the fore part of the steerage deck was in flames.

Capt Wilder and all hands were on deck immediately and the hand and steam pumps were manned by willing and fearful hands. The steamer has three decks, and the steerage passengers, with the stewards told off to attend to them, were asleep in their bunks on the main deck

The sudden flare of the fire awoke them, and they rushed madly for safety. Part of the cargo, for which no place had been found in the lower hold, impeded their progress, and before help could reach them thirteen persons had fallen. Some were burned to death and some were suffocated in their bunks before they had time to arise.

Of those who escaped, none could tell how or where the flames started, nor how he had found safety in the general confusion.

Putting Out the Flames.

The vessel's engines were stopped and all hands were ordered to the pumps. The report of the deaths forward had reached the few saloon passengers aft, and for a few moments there was a panic. The steady behavior of officers and men restored confidence to a certain extent, and the work of saving the ship was resumed.

For more than an hour the big steam pumps threw water on the threatened section until at last the engineers reported the fire under control.

Sad Scene in the Steerage.

Then came the task of examining the steerage compartments and mustering the survivors. Men seeking their wives, children seeking parents, and mothers looking for their little ones rent the air with their cries. Nearly all of the steerage passengers were families returning to their homes after fruitless endeavors to better themselves or foreigners seeking work in a new land.

Ten of the passengers and two waiters and a butcher in the steward's department made the ghastly total of casualties.

The vessel was comparatively little hurt. Her construction of steel saved her from serious injury. All of the interior work of the steerage was burned out, the pilot house was blistered and warped, and great blisters of the paint without the bows testified to the intensity of the ordeal she had undergone.

As a precautionary measure pending a more complete examination than could be made in the dark, the lifeboats were manned and provisioned.

Capt. Wilder decided to abandon the voyage and bring the ship back to this port. At noon yesterday the tug McCauley of Philadelphia steamed alongside and asked if help was needed. The Captain replied that he could get along under his own steam, but asked the tug to stay by him. Together they entered port, and passed Quarantine at 8:30 o'clock last night.

Just south of the Scotland Lightship Capt. David Walcott of the tug I. J. Merritt, returning to Stapleton from the ship Francis, afire off the Jersey coast, hailed the Leona. Capt. Wilder reported that he was all right and was returning to port for examination and possible repairs. He said he needed no help. He declined to give any further particulars of the mishap.

Back at Her Pier Again.

After an hour at anchor off Liberty Island, during which time a message was sent to C. H. Mallory at his home in Brooklyn, the Leona steamed slowly to her pier. There she made fast just off the shore.

Capt. Wilder declined to give any particulars of the accident, and it was not until the arrival of Mr. Mallory that it became known there had been any loss of life.

A policeman on duty near the dock, refused admission to the ship, reported to the Sergeant of the Old Slip Station that there was something wrong aboard the ship and that he had been refused any information. Two other policemen specially detailed received like treatment.

When Mr. Mallory arrived he realized the necessity of the Coroner's presence and told the police briefly that there were thirteen dead aboard as the result of a fire early in the morning. Then a Coroner was sent for.

Coroner Hoeber's Examination.

Coroner Hoeber arrived at 2:10 o'clock this morning and went aboard at once. He found the bodies of the dead as they had been left by the flames. Some of them were in their bunks and some were lying on the forehatch.

All were so badly burned as to be unrecognizable, and it was only by the size and general appearance of the bodies that their sex could be determined. The names of the dead were only learned by a roll call of the living.

Coroner Hoeber at 2:40 o'clock notified Capt. Wilder that he was to consider himself under arrest. The Coroner did not order him arrested by the police nor did he fix any bail. Mr. Mallory said he would be personally responsible for the Captain, and would secure bail for him in any amount.

After the Coroner had viewed the bodies they were arranged on the starboard side of the deck near the bows and covered with canvas to await daylight, when they will be taken to the Morgue.

Everything forward of the main cabin above the main deck is in ruins. The upper decks, which are of wood, are honeycombed with burned holes. The main deck, where the steerage passengers were housed, is of steel. The women and children were on the starboard side of the hatchway and the men on the port side.

A Passenger's Statement.

Thomas Doyle, a steerage passenger from Paterson, N. J., who was on his way to California, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was awakened by a pungent odor of smoke. He ran out to the companionway, which he found filled with smoke. Bridget Sullivan was making efforts to reach the upper deck, but she was being held back by a German girl. Both women fell down and he tried to pick them up, but could not. A puff of smoke separated him from the women and he groped his way to the deck.

Doyle says the fire lasted seven hours and that he smelled burning sulphur. The steamship's whistle was kept going constantly, and it attracted the City of Augusta, bound for Savannah, to which vessel nearly all the passengers were transferred. Doyle says when the fire was declared under control the crew threw overboard a large number of boxes of matches, many of which had been scorched.

The first officer of the Leona told Coroner Hoeber he was in charge of the ship when the fire broke out and had no idea of what occasioned it.

The cargo was a general one. The vessel began to load on Thursday, and the cargo was only completed a few hours before she sailed Saturday.

The Leona, commanded by Capt. Wilder, is a steel vessel and was built for C. H. Mallory & Co., at Chester, Penn., in 1889. She is schooner-rigged, has three decks, and measures 2,231 gross net register and 3,329 tons gross. She is 314 feet long, 46 feet 2 inches beam, 20 feet 3 inches draught, and is rated by the American Record as A1.

HOLY WAR THREATENED.

Foreshadowed by a Circular Sent by the Sheikh-ul-Islam to the Imams of Turkey.

LONDON, May 10.—The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople says:

"I learned that a circular has been addressed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam to the imams in Constantinople and the provinces which foreshadows the speedy approach of a holy war, the sacred edict for proclaiming which is already being prepared."

A DIAMOND IN A DUCK.

The Good Fortune Which Came Unexpectedly to Two East Side Young Women.

A pair of hard-working east side young women are rejoicing to-day over the realization of a substantial profit, yesterday morning, on an extremely lucky purchase which they made more than a week ago. They purchased a duck and a diamond at that time, for the moderate outlay of 55 cents. They ate the duck, and seem to think they got the worth of their money then. But fate had better things in store for them, and yesterday an acquaintance paid them $85 for the diamond.

The lucky young women are Miss Bertha and Miss Josephine Krauss of 130 Avenue D. They earn their living by working nine or ten hours a day, as milliners, and live in a little room, up three flights of dark, dingy, narrow, winding stairs. It was here that a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found them yesterday afternoon, doing some extra work in hat trimming to augment their income.

Bertha explained that she went to a Ridge Street butcher's shop a week ago last Thursday to get a duck for Saturday's dinner. "You see," she added, "I'm a Jew, and I like to eat a little dark meat on the Sabbath." The duck was a good specimen of his kind, but bore no external marks to indicate that he had ever dined on more expensive diet than wet meal or bullfrogs. When Josephine came to cut him open, however, his gizzard disclosed a sparkling yellow bit of stone, which did not look like anything she had ever found in the digestive apparatus of preceding fowls. She called her sister, and they examined the find, without deciding whether it was a genuine diamond or not.

They ate the duck while still in doubt. The stone was preserved, and before long the girls took it to their place of work, and their companions held a small levee over it. The result was, as Bertha expressed it, "Some say it was a diamond, and some say it ain't." Mr. Hart, the foreman, said that it was, however, and congratulated the young women on their luck.

The stone was accordingly taken to a peddler of jewelry named Stern, who informed its owners that it was a genuine diamond, and worth $85. He had the courage of his convictions evidently, for he purchased the stone at the price he had named, and Bertha and Josephine made off in great joy. The diamond weighs about three carats, and is of inferior water. Its discovery is said to have created a prodigious boom in the east side poultry market.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively lower in New England, the lake regions, and in the Upper Missouri Valley, with no well-defined storm centre. The pressure is high on the South Atlantic coast, and in the East Gulf States; also on the Middle Rocky Mountain plateau and the North Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen in all districts east of the Mississippi River; also on the Rocky Mountain plateau, and risen on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature is higher on the Atlantic coast, and in the Rocky Mountain districts, and cooler in the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Showers are indicated for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, with generally fair weather in the other districts. Only slight changes in temperature will occur.

The record of the temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	54	49	50
6 A. M.	53	48	51
9 A. M.	60	56	56
12 M.	74	63	65
3 P. M.	87	69	70
6 P. M.	88	68	70
9 P. M.	84	63	64
12 P. M.	79	62	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were:
Printing House Square.....61¼
Weather Bureau.....58
Corresponding date 1896.....72
Corresponding date for last 20 years....57

SUNK OFF NANSET LIGHT

The Schooner Annie E. Rudolph Run Down by the Tugboat Paoli Yesterday.

THREE OF HER CREW DROWNED

Two Were Saved by the Paoli, but the Bodies of the Others Were Lost—The Schooner, It Is Said, Showed No Lights.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 9.—The tug Paoli, Capt. Harding, brought the news here this afternoon of the collision with and the sinking of the schooner Annie E. Rudolph of Camden, N. J., off the Nauset Light, early this morning, and the loss of her skipper, Capt. Gardiner, Mate Snell, and a Norwegian seaman called Bob. The balance of the crew of the Rudolph, consisting of Steward George Brown and a seaman named Johnson, were saved by the crew of the Paoli.

The collision between the tug and the schooner took place about three and a half miles southeast of the Three Lights, which surmount the Bluffs of Nanset, and occurred about 3 o'clock this morning. The Paoli was on her way from Boston bound for South Amboy with the barges Braddock, Strafford, and Moore strug out in a long line behind, making a tow of nearly half a mile. The tug left Boston late yesterday afternoon, and the barges being light, made good headway, rounding the cape about midnight, and under a clear sky, proceeded down the coast toward the shoals.

Notwithstanding the clearness of the sky, however, a dull haze hung over the water, limiting the range of vision. The three lights of Nanset were abeam by 3 o'clock, and Capt. Harding was peering out for the two lights at Chatham, when suddenly a schooner loomed up dead ahead. The accounts of the appearance of the schooner are conflicting, and it is said that she carried no lights. Her approach, however, was very sudden, and before the tug could swerve from her course, hampered as she was somewhat by the barges astern, the two vessels came together, the sharp prow of the tug plunging into the schooner's side and tearing a hole into which tons of water rushed.

The schooner careened under the blow of the collision, and almost before the crew of either vessel realized what had occurred, she plunged downward into the depths of the ocean. The crew of the tug were horrified at the sudden disappearance of the schooner. It was but a moment's time for her to back water and, dropping her three barges, the Paoli put back to the place where it was thought the schooner had sunk. After a few minutes' search, Steward Brown was picked up, and then Johnson was hauled out of what was

PARKER MAKES REPLY

He Issues a Statement Explaining the Quarrel in the Police Board over the Inspectorships.

COL. GRANT PLACED IN THE LIGHT OF AN OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Details of a Meeting of the Commissioners Wherein Col. Grant Refused at First to Rate Any Candidates Except Brooks and McCullagh.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, in connection with his belief that the list of police officers qualified for promotion to the post of Inspector is illegal, said last night:

"I maintain, as firmly as ever, that the present so-called eligible list for Inspectors is illegal. I say again, as I said at a meeting in July last, that had Tammany Commissioners done what was done by the majority of the Police Board at that time, in the making of that list, that they would within a week afterward be in jail or out on bail. I know what I am saying. I speak from experience. I am willing, and shall be glad, to lay the arguments before any body, however constituted, in calm confidence that my conclusion is correct. The case was, I understand, submitted to Assistant District Attorney Weeks and to Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle, then in charge of Grand Jury business, and so peculiarly qualified to judge of the question, absolutely a violation of the law being in any case presented. It was also submitted to Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, than whom it would be difficult to find any one with greater experience of evidence in criminal cases. All these gentlemen, I think, you will find, agree as to the illegal nature of the list."

In connection with the making of the eligible list for Inspectors, Commissioner Parker also gave out the following statement:

"The State Constitution adopted in 1894 contained the following new article:

"'Article 5, Section 9, Civil Service Appointments and Promotions.'—'Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war who are citizens and residents of this State shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.'

"This Constitutional provision was the culmination of a policy which had for some years been embodied in the statutes of the State. Like the previous statutes giving preference, its result is to place above all non-veterans upon a list of eligibles for either appointment or promotion to any grade of the civil service any honorably discharged soldier who is entitled, as a result of the examination provided for, to any place whatever upon such list. In other words, the mere fact of his getting upon such list at all entitled him to be placed at its head. As among themselves, of course, so-called veterans upon any such list are arranged in the order of their percentages obtained upon examination. The purpose and result of the statutes alluded to, and of the Constitutional provision cited, may aptly be described as an exemption of veterans from competition, save among themselves; only the passage of a qualificatory or pass-examination, so called, being required, in the race between them and non-veterans, to place them ahead of the non-veterans upon such list.

Bi-Partisan Police Law Changes.

"Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1895, commonly known as the bi-partisan police law, among other things transferred from the Civil Service Examining Board of the City of New York at large into the Police Department itself all the machinery of examination for admission to or promotion within the service of said department. A civil service board within the ranks of said department was to be and has been created, to conduct the examination of applicants for admission in the first instance, but the whole function of promotion within the force was placed in the hands of the Board of Police itself, and has been exercised by it since the passage of the act.

"After considerable discussion of the subject through the month of November, 1895, the Board of Police, pursuant to the power thus conferred and the duty thus imposed upon it, adopted in December certain regulations to govern examinations for promotions in the uniformed force, of which the fourth, fifth, and sixth are the ones relevant to this matter. They are as follows:

"'Fourth—Eligible lists shall contain the names of those candidates who have obtained a rating of 75 or over out of a maximum of 100. The maximum shall consist of the total of the following elements: Meritorious police service and seniority, 65; superior capacity, 35; total, 100.

"'Fifth—The rating for meritorious police service and seniority shall be determined by the Board of Police and shall be based upon past records for integrity, efficiency, and zeal in the department; ability and service as commanding officers; intelligence and discretion in the performance of duty, personal character, and standing as private citizens; special gallant or commendable service involving hazard or danger. The successful detection and punishment of criminals; reports of superior officers; length of service in the department, and in general a full and complete consideration of the officer's record in the department, giving in all cases, where other considerations are equal, the advantage to seniority.

"'The rating for superior capacity shall be determined by a competitive examination held under the direction of the Police Board. This examination shall be practical in its character, and shall consist of a careful examination as to the candidate's knowledge of the laws of the State of New York in regard to suppression of crime, the apprehension of criminals and practice of the minor courts; minor military tactics, and such other practical subjects as may be added from time to time by order of the Board of Police.'

"These regulations were in the latter part of December, 1895, approved by the New York State Civil Service Board at Albany. The element of 'Superior Capacity 35' was to be, and always has been, determined by a written examination upon such of the subjects enumerated in the sixth section above quoted, as were appropriate in the case, the question being always prepared in the first instance by Commissioner Andrews, and submitted to the other Commissioners for approval and, after examination, the papers being distributed among the Commissioners for examination and calculation of ratings to be given.

"The element of 'meritorious police service and seniority, 65,' has been determined by the Board of Police in each applicant's case, (save the sixteen upon the list now under consideration,) in theory upon the Commissioners' investigation and knowledge of the applicant's merit in the particulars enumerated in the fifth regulation above quoted. Of course, each Commissioner's estimate of an applicant's qualifications in the particulars that go to make up this element may range from nothing to 65, which is the standard of perfection for this element. Undoubtedly where a Commissioner exercises his best ability in arriving at such an estimate his conclusions could not be attacked because his estimate was an erroneous one; but equally undoubtedly where his rating is not based upon his estimate of the particulars enumerated in the said fifth section, but is, on the contrary, unconscious, arbitrary, and capricious, still more if avowedly interested or wanton or not based upon the Commissioner's real opinion of the applicant's merit, it is not the rating provided for by the law or the regulations.

Violation of the Law.

"In this connection keep in mind that the rating upon the 65 is one of the examinations, or part of one of the examinations, required under the authority conferred by the Bi-partisan Police act, the holding of which it is the duty of all those in the service of the Police Department to aid and facilitate in all reasonable and proper ways. And consequently any one failing to rate does not so aid and facilitate the holding of such examination or comform to or comply with the regulation which prescribes it, or the enforcement of such regulation. This is without doubt a criminal offense under the Penal Code, (Sections 117 and 154.)

"It will also be observed from the respective values assigned to the elements going to make up the standard of perfection of 100 per cent. that a rating of any applicant at less than 40 per cent. upon the element of meritorious police service and seniority, makes it, perforce, impossible for him to be promoted, since, even though he were to obtain perfection, to wit, thirty-four upon the written examination, on the other element of superior capacity, he could not, adding the two percentages together, obtain in the aggregate seventy-five, the minimum necessary for his admission to the eligible list. It is also clear that in practice a rating of forty upon said element of meritorious police service and seniority will produce the same result of exclusion from promotion, since it is so unlikely as to be almost impossible that any applicant for promotion will obtain on the written examination the full perfection of thirty-five on the element of superior capacity to add to the forty.

"The tremendous sweep of discretion from 1 to 65 on the element of meritorious police service and seniority is such as to leave to the members of that board in every case the decision whether or no an applicant shall or shall not be advanced in the service of the department. With an intelligent exercise of this discretion no system more salutary or more directly in the line of good administration could be devised. But with a capricious or arbitrary exercise of discretion no system more harmful could be devised. The most intelligent exercise of that discretion of the board cannot always be assured. But inasmuch as the estimate of each Commissioner upon this element is so purely a matter of individual judgment, so impracticable of test or check or verification by any standard or by the workings of another mind, and so entirely responsive only to the individual Commissioner's sense of right, justice, and duty, it becomes indispensable that if the system so good in essence shall produce good results it shall be at least conscientiously administered.

"During January, 1896, three applicants for Inspectorship were cited for examination, there being then five Inspectorships for which appropriation had been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and six Inspectorships being authorized by the bi-partisan act. These applicants were Capts. Moses W. Cortright, Nicholas Brooks, and John McCullagh. In these ratings, Commissioner Parker did not join, not being present at the meeting at which they were given. All three passed the examination, and to the promotion of Capt. Moses W. Cortright all four Commissioners consented. Capt. Cortright was a veteran. On the question of the appointment of the other two, to-wit, Capts. Brooks and McCullagh, no vote was taken, but Commissioner Parker, upon inquiry, signified to his colleagues that he could not vote for their promotion. From that time until the 30th of March the eligible list for Inspectors remained, with the names of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh alone upon it, when, upon motion of Commissioner Andrews, that eligible list was abolished, leaving no eligible list for Inspectors in existence. Upon that motion, Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, Grant, and Parker voted in the order named, neither Commissioner Grant nor Parker having any possible knowledge of the intention of Commissioner Andrews to introduce any such motion.

"Shortly subsequent either to Mr. Parker's announcement to his colleagues that he could not vote for Brooks or McCullagh, or to such abolition of the eligible list of Inspectors, Commissioner Grant, as far as known on one occasion to newspaper reporters, and on another occasion at a meeting of the board, on June 3, 1896, that he would never vote for any one else to be made Inspector of Police until Brooks and McCullagh were made such. Referring to the last-mentioned occasion, Commissioner Parker, among the same day, in Commissioner Grant's room, told Commissioner Grant that any such action on his (Commissioner Grant's) part would be ground for a charge of willful obstruction of the business of the department. Commissioner Grant's announcement in this room were made in varying form. To the reporters it was: 'There should be no Inspectors made until Brooks and McCullagh were made,' and in the board meeting above mentioned it was that he 'would not vote for any one else for Inspector until Brooks and McCullagh were made Inspectors.'

A Second Examination.

"Upon July 24, 1896, there was held a second examination of candidates for promotion to fill the four vacant Inspectorships referred to—one of the five having been filled, as above stated, by Cortright's promotion. From the time of the abolition of the list above mentioned to the date of the last-mentioned examinations, Capts. Brooks and McCullagh had continued as Acting Inspectors, and three additional Captains, to wit, Capts. O'Keefe, Harley, and Thomson, had served since March 25, 1896, as Acting Inspectors and performed from that time all the duties and functions of the office of Inspector.

"Eighteen police Captains entered the examination in the hope of being promoted to the rank of Inspector. Ten of them were honorably discharged soldiers. These were: Capts. Allaire, Chapman, Dean, Grant, Kirchner, Smith, Thomson, Groo, Young, and Vreedenburgh. The remaining eight, who were not veterans, were Capts. Brooks, Cross, Harley, Haughey, McCullagh, O'Brien, O'Keefe, and Sheehan. One of the ten veterans named, to wit, Capt. Walter L. Thomson, had been an acting Inspector since March 25, 1896. Out of the remaining veterans had been long in the service, and several of them had long been precinct commanders.

"So high were the averages obtained by these veterans on their written examinations on the element of 'superior capacity' that had even 45 been given them upon the element of 'meritorious police service and seniority,' five of them, to wit, Capts. Vreedenburgh, Smith, Dean, and Kirchner would have been placed upon the eligible list, and entitled to preference in the choice of Inspectors; a similar rating of 46 would have placed (to wit) the five above named, together with Capts. Grant and Allaire, in a similar position; a rating of 48 would have added one more, and a rating of 49 would have included all the ten veterans and all the non-veterans, save one. So that a rating of even 45 would have put upon the list five of the four ex-Captains four veterans entitled to the preference in appointment over Capts. Brooks, and McCullagh, and all other non-veterans.

"Thereafter, at the regular meeting of the Police Board held on July 29, 1896, all four Commissioners being present, the following conversation, beginning about 2 P. M., took place:

"Commissioner Roosevelt (to Commissioner Parker)—Shall we go on now in making the ratings for Inspectorships, or shall we let it go over until Friday?

"Commissioner Parker—Just as you please. I am willing either to go on now or wait till Friday. I have a trial where the people have been waiting for me since noon. It was set for then, and I ought to go on with it, and as this rating would take some time, perhaps it would be as well to let it go over until Friday.

"Commissioner Roosevelt—Very well, then; Friday.

"Commissioner Grant: 'Well, there is one thing I want to say very frankly, and that is that, so far as I am concerned, there are only two men on the list I am willing to rate at the present time—the only two men who have had long experience as Acting Inspectors—Brooks and McCullagh. I will give them a full rating.'

"Commissioner Andrews: 'Well, we won't discuss that now; let's keep it until Friday.'

"Commissioner Roosevelt: 'Shall we discuss the matter in public on Friday or in secret?'

"Commissioner Parker: 'Just as you please, but for my part I would rather prefer the public discussion.'

"Commissioner Roosevelt: 'I am willing to discuss the matter in public, as far as it relates to Brooks and McCullagh, but not as to the others.'

"Commissioner Parker: 'If we have any discussion in public at all, it will be as to all of them. We will have no discrimination. Before we adjourn there is one matter which Col. Grant has spoken of which is so novel, and I think so dangerous, that I believe it is my duty to call attention to it at once, and that is this: Col. Grant declares that simply because Brooks and McCullagh have served for a considerable time as Acting Inspectors he will give a higher rating to them than to those who have not. By that he declares he will give to them whom the board has happened to pick out for acting places a higher rating than those who have had no chance to prove their capacity in such places. That introduced a new element into the chances of promotion of which I was not before aware. The experience in an acting position which a man acquires through no action of his own, but by some one else's selection, is to give him, of itself, an advantage over others who have not had the good fortune to be designated for an acting position. That puts the different men, through no fault of their own, upon very different footings in an examination where the law, the Constitution, and natural justice intend they shall enter with equal chance. They enter already handicapped, if that is to be the rule of rating. In that way, if there are twenty eligibles for the place, you designate one to act, shutting out the other nineteen, and then, on the ground of the experience your chosen man has gotten in the acting position, and which you have made it impossible for the others to get, you rate your chosen man high and let him pass. I didn't understand that any such rule was ever contemplated. On the contrary, when the new Acting Inspectors were made, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Roosevelt were published as saying that their designation as Acting Inspectors would not give them a particle of advantage over others in the race. That was while I was in Albany, and when I got back Mr. Roosevelt told me he had said this, and I heartily agreed with him. That is the only just rule.'

Commissioner Grant's Statement.

"To this argument, not one of the Commissioners made a reply, and after a brief silence Commissioner Grant said: 'Well, I will tell you frankly. I don't want anybody to get on that list unless Brooks and McCullagh are conrmed, or, at least, disposed of.'

"Commissioner Parker: 'Then, your object is to make it impossible for any one else to get on that list till they are appointed?'

"Commissioner Grant: 'Yes; that is the plain English of it.'

"Commissioner Parker: 'Yes, Colonel; you made that statement publicly before.' And, turning to Commissioner Roosevelt, Mr. Parker continued: 'Do you coincide with that?'

"Commissioner Roosevelt: 'I only say that I think that McCullagh should have 60, Brooks 55—just the same as they had the last time—and all the others 40.'

"Commissioner Parker: 'That is your determination?'

"Commissioner Roosevelt: 'That is the only thing I am willing to do.'

"Commissioner Parker: 'Well, I expected, of course, that this matter would go over until Friday for discussion; but if all three of you are of one mind in that determination, there is no need of a postponement or a discussion, and we can complete the ratings right now.'

"Commissioner Roosevelt: 'I am ready. That is my vote.'

"Commissioner Parker then opened out upon the board table a sheet upon which he had typewritten the list of the names of applicants called in anticipation of calling off, as at the last rating of applicants for Captaincies, and taking down the rating of each Commissioner upon each candidate as the name was called. He then asked of Commissioner Andrews: 'Do you agree with Mr. Roosevelt?'

"Commissioner Andrews—Um-m—ye-e-s.

"Commissioner Parker—Then you absolutely shut out all the rest of the applicants from any chance at all?

"Commissioner Andrews—Well, I don't propose to discuss the question.

"Commissioner Parker, turning to Commissioner Grant, then said—Now, Colonel, what do you rate them at?

"Col. Grant—I will rate them at the same figure—McCullagh at 60 and Brooks at 55.

"Commissioner Parker—And how do you rate the others; all at 40?

"Commissioner Grant—Well, I don't want to rate anybody just now except Brooks and McCullagh. When their cases are disposed of I shall be willing to rate the others.

"Commissioner Parker—Not give them any rating at all now?

"Commissioner Grant—No, not till Brooks and McCullagh are promoted.

"Commissioner Parker—But, Colonel, you have got to rate them at some figure. Here are these men who have passed an examination and the material for an eligible list is at hand. If you see fit to shut out all but Brooks and McCullagh, you can do so, but you cannot take up any fraction of an eligible list and say that and those men have been promoted turn to the next fraction that it pleases you to take up. That makes a mockery of common justice. If you could do that you could take a list of 100 and rate high the particular man you want and refuse to rate the other 99 at all you chose, or else rate the others down to 40 and shut the door on those, you can do so, but you can't stop here.

"At this point Major Andrews jumped out of his chair and exclaimed: 'Mr. President, I don't care to discuss this question. I am going to leave the room.' He then moved toward the board room door. Commissioner Roosevelt then rose and followed him.

"'You can leave the room if you please,' remarked Commissioner Parker, 'but you will either rate the whole or not rate at all. You can't go a little into the list and stop. Moreover, this meeting will go on until it is regularly adjourned.'

"Both Commissioners Andrews and Roosevelt returned, and stood somewhat behind Commissioner Grant's chair and whispered together. While they were whispering, Commissioner Parker again told Commissioner Grant he must rate at some figure. Commissioner Grant said:

"'I don't want to rate at all till Brooks and McCullagh are disposed of. Of course, if there is any good reason against them I don't want them, but if I rate the others now, I am afraid Brooks and McCullagh will never be made at all, because there are a lot of votes on the list, and, if only four of them pass, we've got to appoint them, and that knocks out Brooks and McCullagh.'

"Commissioner Roosevelt, having finished whispering with Commissioner Andrews, now stepped forward to Commissioner Grant, as he sat at the table, and said: 'Yes, Colonel, we must make some rating.' Commissioner Parker then said: 'Now, Colonel, do you rate them at 40, as Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews do?'

"Whereupon the Colonel replied, with some hesitancy: 'Yes, I will rate all the rest at 40, because I want McCullagh to get in. After he is in, I will think of the others. For instance, I think a chance ought to be given to Cross and Allaire afterward.'

Could Wait Six Months.

"Commissioner Parker then said: 'Now, let me understand it fully. All you three gentlemen vote to put McCullagh at sixty, Brooks at fifty-five, and shut the door on the rest at forty?'

"'Oh, no,' exclaimed Commissioner Roosevelt. 'It is not shutting the door against them. They can come in six months from now on another examination.'

"'Now, let us have that entered on the minutes,' exclaimed Commissioner Parker, 'so that there cannot be any misunderstanding about that in the future. Send for the Chief Clerk.'

"Commissioner Roosevelt then said: 'I want it understood, Mr. Parker, that after Brooks and McCullagh should be promoted, that 40 does not represent my estimate of the merits of the other men. There are other men on that list who, I think, should be rated higher as Inspectors, but not till Brooks and McCullagh are off the list. I should then give them a higher rating. I should revise the list. I want that understood.'

"Commissioner Parker: 'I see, Mr. President, you mean that when you have got Brooks and McCullagh in, these other sixteen will come nearer to perfection than they do now.'

"Commissioner Roosevelt—'As I have said several times before, there is no standard of perfection in this rating.'

"'No,' interrupted Commissioner Parker; 'what then do you rate toward? You must have a standard of perfection or ideal, and every rating you give should represent your idea of how near the applicant comes to it. Your 65 is perfection for meritorious police service and seniority.'

"Commissioner Roosevelt—I meant that the rating of 40 after Brooks and McCullagh are promoted would not represent my idea of the other men's relative standing as toward Brooks and McCullagh. I would, if Brooks and McCullagh were not on that list, rate some of the others higher than 40.

"Commissioner Parker: 'Then Brooks and McCullagh are the standards of perfection as long as they are on that list, and when they are off the list you will have to fall back on your standard of 65 for perfection.' Then, repeating his list of candidates, and holding it up before the other Commissioners, Mr. Parker continued: 'Now, from your ratings I dissent. I came here with my mind open upon the different candidates, expecting, as in other cases, a full discussion of the merits of every man among them, and I have not rated them beforehand. I will, therefore, simply dissent at this time, as any attempt at discussion is useless. This board has had no discussion of the comparative merits of a man upon this list. It is not the rating that is contemplated by the law. I cannot demand from you your reasons for your action, nor do I seek to pry into them, but I must certainly do not agree with your conclusions, which single two out of eighteen.'

"At this point Chief Clerk Kipp appeared in the board room, and Commissioner Parker dictated to him the rating that had been given to the candidates for promotion, from all of which he dissented. The following is the official minute of the transaction:

"'Commissioners Grant, Roosevelt, and Andrews fixed the rating of candidates for promotion to the grade of Inspectors as follows:

"'Capt. John McCullagh, 60 per cent.

"'Capt. Nicholas Brooks, 55 per cent.

"'Others, 40 per cent. each.

"'Commissioner Parker dissented from each of said ratings.

"'WILLIAM H. KIPP, Chief Clerk.'

"Commissioner Parker then asked about the examinations for candidates for Deputy Chief, and wanted to know until what time the examinations had been adjourned to. Both President Roosevelt and Major Andrews insisted that the examination should stand adjourned indefinitely, while Mr. Parker wanted them to set a day for it. But he at length yielded to the suggestion of Commissioner Andrews, and it was indefinitely postponed. All this took place as above detailed on July 29, 1896. Note the admissions of Commissioners Roosevelt and Grant. Parts of them are not to be surpassed in plainness, of an arbitrary rating not based on merit, but total abandonment of discretion, having in view the avowed purpose of shutting out those whose merits would give them a place on the list, to favor exclusively two men who on legal rating would probably be outstretched by others whom the majority did not want.

Roosevelt Was Emphatic.

"In The Mail and Express Thursday, July 30, 1896, Commissioner Roosevelt, in a long interview, is said to have stated: 'We most emphatically will make no further promotions until both Brooks and McCullagh are promoted.' On Friday, July 31, 1896, Commissioner Grant gave in writing to the newspapers the following statement, which was published in their issues of Saturday, Aug. 1, 1896:

"With reference to the statement which I read in yesterday's papers about the trouble over police promotions, I wish to say that my actions in that matter are misrepresented. There is no one who is more personally interested than I am in the advancement and welfare of the veterans of our civil war, those old comrades of my father; and I am sure that they will understand my feeling toward them, whatever may be said to make my natural and inherited affection and loyalty toward them appear seemingly less. I have had a heartfelt happiness in using my influence toward their promotion on the Police Department of New York. The veterans know that; they and I are not strangers to one another.

"My action in refusing to rate other candidates for promotion until the cases of McCullagh and Brooks are disposed of is not based upon obstinate injustice to veterans, as was intimated in the reporters' interviews, but it is based upon my belief that justice and right to those police officers named above demand that action shall be taken in their cases first.

"When the present Board of Police was appointed one of our first important duties was to select those police Captains who had proved themselves to be capable, of unblemished record, and of uncontaminated character to be assigned as Acting Inspectors. From among those considered, McCullagh and Brooks were chosen by the Board of Police with the understanding that if, at the end of six months' probational service, they were proved to be efficient officers, they would, after passing a mental examination satisfactory to the Board of Police, be confirmed in their positions as Inspectors.

"McCullagh and Brooks proved themselves to be entirely satisfactory officers during the period of probation. Certainly no complaint or criticism was made against them. Their scholastic examination was delayed, I thought unnecessarily so, for several months. Finally they were examined and they passed satisfactorily, thus securing positions on the eligible list.

"The two members of your Police Board, I being one of them, wish to confirm these two tried and tested officers as Inspectors, but the fourth member of our board would not, and has not yet, voted on the confirmation of these two officers, and has given so far no valid reason for his lack of action in the matter, and thus he has vetoed the decision of three-fourths of the Board of Police, as the unanimous vote of the board is required for the confirmation of an officer.

"If this power of veto without reason being given is permitted to any one member of the Board of Police, then that one member could by all promotions without giving reason for so doing until only those officers selected by himself could be promoted. I therefore contend that plain justice demands that these two officers, McCullagh and Brooks, who have complied with every condition prescribed by our board, shall be confirmed as Inspectors of Police or that proof shall be given of their unfitness for the position of either in capacity or character.

"'Having taken this stand upon the ground as I believe of justice and right, I find it impossible to lend my aid to bringing about a condition of affairs which might place McCullagh and Brooks so that through the technicalities of law they could be crowded from those positions which they have fairly earned. No one is more anxious than I am to have all the vacancies in the Police Department filled with competent men, and as many as possible of those vacancies filled with veterans; but I feel sure that the veterans themselves, knowing the facts in the case, would be the first to support me in taking a stand for what is just and right to all concerned.'"

"This having been shown to Commissioner Parker by the newspaper men immediately after their receipt of it on Friday, July 31, 1896, he made in reply the following statement:

"'There was never any understanding or promise on my part that I would appoint Brooks and McCullagh or any one else. They were not appointed on probation, and no probation was ever talked of at that time. The idea was to appoint men on probation after they got on the eligible list. As to four members of the board alone having the say in matters of promotion, the Promotion Board is constituted of five, the Chief being the other. When two men will not join in promoting certain candidates, the talk of obstructing promotions is the height of impudence. I have given what I consider valid reasons for my action. The action of the three Commissioners in connection with making up the eligible list is illegal, and will not stand the scrutiny of the courts for a moment.

Could Go to Court.

"Any of the Captains who were in the examination can compel the board through the courts to rate them on their merits. The whole thing is a scheme to throw out the veterans. No spoils politician ever dared to do in the department what these men have done. Eighteen Captains entered the examination, and Roosevelt noticed there were ten veterans. For years the law had given veterans a preference, and the late Constitution emphasized the law. He feared that if these men were rated on their merits they would be Inspectors, and as he did not dare to single out those ten veterans he shut off all the others, that his two men might constitute the eligible list, and he confessed this and admits that he is not rating these men upon their merits, as he would change the rating after Brooks and McCullagh were disposed of. His very rating shows the true inwardness of his design, as it is absurd to suppose that the other sixteen men are each worth just 20 points less than McCullagh and 15 points less than Brooks, on just worth 40, a figure which would keep them off the list. I noticed in an afternoon paper a threat that I was to be removed by the Governor unless I voted for Brooks and McCullagh. This rather amuses than frightens me. The fear of twenty removals would not lead me to agree to any such eligible list as is proposed.

"On either Monday, Aug. 3, or Tuesday, Aug. 4, Commissioner Grant, in his rooms at Police Headquarters, acknowledged to Commissioner Parker that he had made the newspaper statements above quoted.

"It is of course unquestionable that action of the character described is legal. No matter how far the courts will go in sustaining even a mistaken exercise of discretion, they will always undo that act which is a total abnegation of discretion; a caprice or whim, and they will do so when worse than a mere caprice or whim, the act is an abandonment for the purpose of obtaining an object incompatible with the requirements of the law. If a civil service examination means anything, it means an equality of chance. Its very heart and soul is that it is a contest of merit, and here two Commissioners out of three say that their action is not their conviction of the merit of the applicants they rate. Argument is unnecessary. The statement of the case is itself an argument that cannot be strengthened."

Killed on the Railroad.

The body of an unknown colored man was found last night about 200 feet north of the Hunt's Point station near the down track of the Harlem River Division of the New York and New Haven Railroad. The down train had passed about thirty minutes before the body was found. Three ribs were broken and a cut on the left side of the head indicates that the man was struck by the passing train. A letter on the body contained the address of Mrs. M. C. Block of 220 East Ninth Street, Roanoke, Va. No money was found in the man's clothes, and it is thought he was a tramp trying to steal a ride.

Drowned in the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—William Hallet Phillips, a well known attorney and prominent club man of this city, was drowned to-day while sailing on the Potomac River. He was knocked overboard by the shifting of the boom. The body has not been recovered. Mr. Phillips was unmarried and resided with his mother, who holds a prominent place in social circles here. The deceased was of counsel for the Cuban Junta in this city.

A Mayor and Council in Jail.

AUBURN, Neb., May 9.—The Mayor and City Council are in jail, and are likely to remain there. Judge Stull had them cited to appear for contempt, and sent them to jail for disregarding the orders. The City Attorney sought relief from the Supreme Court, which was denied. Judge Stull today offered to release the officials on bail, but they declined to give it. The trouble originated in an effort to open a street.

SERVANT GIRLS ORGANIZING.

They Are Forming a Grand National Protective Association to Secure Their Supposed Rights.

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—A young woman, plainly dressed, and with a plain, intelligent face, strode briskly into the lobby of the Merchants' Hotel yesterday morning, and giving the register the well-known "drummers' twist," proceeded to write thereon the following: "Mary Hartopp, National Organizer for the American Servant Girls' Association." She came to Duluth for the purpose of establishing a branch of the association here, and when she leaves here she will go to Superior, thence to Ashland, and other fair-sized towns in Wisconsin, en route to Chicago, in which city she expects to remain over six months.

This is not the servant girls' organization which was discussed by the newspapers last year. As near as can be learned, that organization crumbled to dust only a few weeks after its birth, owing, it is said, to the poor management of some of the promoters. The association of which Miss Hartopp is representative was organized at Kansas City, Mo., only two weeks ago, and since then, according to the lady's statement, over thirty sub-lodges have been organized, with a total membership of 5,000. The American Servant Girls' Association is claimed by Miss Hartopp to be the first organization effected and put on a working basis in America for the protection of servant girls. She claims to be the originator of the idea of a servant girls' protective association, and says she was the first to suggest such a thing a year ago, when there was considerable talk in the newspapers about a strike of servant girls.

Before coming to Duluth, Miss Hartopp had sent postal cards to the names of all the girls she could find in the directory who were in the domestic service, advising them of a meeting to be held on the night of her arrival for the purpose of organizing a local union. In response to these notices, 175 girls of all nationalities, employed in private houses, boarding houses, and hotels, assembled at the Silver Hall, and after listening to the address of Miss Hartopp for an hour, formed themselves into the Duluth division of the American Servant Girls' Association. It was all done quietly and without the knowledge of the general public, in accordance with the instructions of the organizer, and even the Duluth local papers have yet to learn what that large gathering of females meant.

It is not intended to be strictly a secret society—that is, it is secret only as far as the grip and pass-word are concerned, but the organizer instructed the girls to keep rather quiet for a few weeks until the National Association had gained sufficient strength to come out boldly and assert itself to the world. She had a satchel-ful of cards, books, and pamphlets, setting forth the objects, rules and regulations and benefits of the association, and every member took home a plentiful supply of the documents that night for perusal during leisure hours. Miss Hartopp instructed the new members that the established initiation fee was 25 cents, and that the monthly dues would be 12 cents. She instructed the girls that they need not pay the 25 cents at this meeting, but that they should have another meeting in a week or so for the purpose of electing permanent officers, and at this meeting, she said, the members must each pay into the treasury 25 cents, one-half of which must be turned over to the National Lodge at Kansas City.

She told them that an insurance department of the association would be perfected within a few months, and she expected that this would develop into the best and most substantial feature of the institution. It was proposed, she said, to furnish insurance to the members at comparatively light cost against sickness, injury, and death, and she knew that every servant girl in the United States would avail herself of the opportunity to provide for a rainy day when the plan was ready for promulgation.

The objects of the association, as set forth in a little pamphlet, are:

To advance the social standing of the laboring girl.

To secure for the servant girl a better appreciation of her services on the part of the employer.

To protect the servant girl against the infamous blacklisting system adopted by mistresses generally.

To secure for the servant girl a revised system of household duties and the payment of a fair remuneration for her services.

To secure for servant girls the consent of all employers for a general half holiday each week, and for the privilege of enjoying freedom from bondage on the Sabbath day.

To provide a means of concerted action whenever occasion requires such action.

To furnish employment for the unemployed members, and to care for them when disabled.

CAR JUMPED THE TRACK.

Switch Had Been Left Open—One Passenger Hurt and a Score Were Severely Shaken Up.

A Nassau trolley car of the Marcy Avenue line, Brooklyn, jumped the track in front of the Kings County Penitentiary, at Rogers Avenue and Crown Street, yesterday afternoon. Hans Wollman, a passenger living at 28 Varet Street, was slightly injured. A score or more of the other passengers were badly frightened, but were not injured.

The car was on its way to Coney Island. Running in front of the penitentiary is a switch which joins the main track at the lower end. In some way unexplained the switch was left opened and unnoticed.

The car was going at a rapid rate, and when it struck the switch, bounded from the tracks and brought up with a jolt in the gutter. Wollman, who was standing on the step of the car, was thrown off. His knee was fractured. Many of the passengers in their fright jumped off before the car stopped and were severely shaken up.

Wollman was taken home in a St. Mary's Hospital ambulance. The car was drawn back on the track after a delay of about twenty minutes.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY ADDED.

Beckstein Said to Have Slipped $5 into the Policeman's Hand.

Gustave Bechstein, the proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 451 West Thirty-eighth Street, was arrested yesterday for violation of the new excise law. While on the way to the police station, it is charged, he slipped a $5 bill into the hands of Policeman Charles Delmage. The policeman kept the money until he reached the station, and then he gave it to the Sergeant in charge, and preferred the additional charge of bribery against the prisoner.

IRISH FAIR OPENS TO-NIGHT.

Proceeds Will Be Used to Erect a Building for the Irish of New York.

The Irish Palace Building Fair, the proceeds from which will be devoted to the erection of a building intended to promote the literary, social, religious, and industrial interests of the Irish in this city, will open this evening in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney will formally open the fair, and Chauncey M. Depew will make the address of welcome.

The Irish Volunteer Regiment will be present at the opening ceremonies, and its band will furnish the music for the fair until it closes. Blarney Castle and the Blarney stone will be there in exact reproduction. Visitors will see, also, sods and ivory from the outside of Swords Castle, County Dublin, stones, sand, earth, and sods from the mounds of Clontarf and the Hill of Tara; a part of the tree and some earth from Parnell's grave, a portrait in oil of Robert Emmet painted by Sweetmann of Dublin in 1803, portrait of Lord Edward Fitzgerald by Coffin, and many other historic relics and curios. The aim will be to transport the visitor, as far as possible, into the very vicinity and local surroundings of Ireland's great historical events.

Gallagher to be a Trenton Freeholder.

TRENTON, May 9.—Chief Justice Magie has issued a certificate of election to Charles Gallagher as Freeholder from the Fifth Ward of this city. Gallagher was declared to be duly elected on a recount by the County Board of Election by a plurality of 1. The original returns gave Chambers, Republican, the office by a plurality of 7.

Fatally Stricken in a Street Car.

Ellen Hughes, about thirty years old, died about 1 o'clock this morning in Roosevelt Hospital. She was stricken with paralysis on a street car last night near Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and was unconscious when taken to the hospital. It is supposed her residence was at St. Joseph's Home, 207 West Fifteenth Street.

OMAHA'S DEFIANT MAYORS.

Broatch Refuses to Withdraw and Guards the City Hall.

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—Mayor Broatch has a force of eleven picked policemen, under command of Sergt. Iler, patrolling the City Hall to-night. He reiterates his intention of holding the office of Mayor at all hazards. His term of office expires at midnight to-night.

Mayor-elect Moore will make no effort to secure control of the office by force. In the morning he will make a formal demand for possession of the rooms now occupied by the Mayor in the City Hall, and if refused will quietly establish an office elsewhere. The new council is certain to recognize Moore as Mayor.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—H. S. Cox, Pasadena, Cal.; E. C. Clement, Helena, Mon.; Nathaniel Foote, Rochester; Gen. John M. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; John D. Lottier, Richmond, Va.

BREVOORT.—R. Hobbs, Orange, N. J.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—H. Eaton Fahenstock, Philadelphia; A. W. Le Patourel, Chicago; E. T. Carr, Boston; Y. Gale, Paris, France; Joseph Franklin, San Francisco.

BUCKINGHAM—Herbert G. Smith, Guatemala; L. H. Severance, Cleveland; George L. Lilly, Waterbury, Conn.; Henry H. Vance, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. S. Shepard, Chicago; M. H. Hodder and J. Hodder Williams, London, England; J. M. Downing, Aspen, Col.; Chairman Republican State Committee C. H. Hackett, Utica, N. Y.; C. H. Morse, Chicago.

GERLACH.—Gen. R. C. Morgan, Lexington, Ky.; F. D. Fox, Chicago; Frederick D. Beckwith, Cleveland.

GILSEY.—Mrs. H. M. Garlick, Youngstown, Ohio; W. E. Salmon, Chicago; J. D. McInerney, Honolulu; A. G. Chase, Charles City; W. W. Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio.

GRAND—D. S. Robertson, Glens Falls, N. Y.; W. A. Ralbourne and Frank B. McKenna, United States Army; M. D. Helm, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Thomas, Savannah, Ga.; M. L. Watrous, Waverly, N. Y.

HOFFMAN.—H. Y. Lloyd, New Orleans; J. G. Butler, St. Louis; Charles V. Witte, Charleston, S. C.

HOLLAND HOUSE.—H. H. Hanna, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Fargo, Chicago; Mrs. Sandbach Parker and daughter, San Francisco; George N. Pullman, Chicago; Jay E. Hopper, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—J. E. Dalrymple and A. M. French, Montreal; B. F. La Rue, Rochester; J. Nachman, Montgomery, Ala.; S. J. Matthews and A. S. Schiff, Baltimore; Fred Unger, San Domingo; Samuel McDonald, Washington, D. C.; Walter D. Stinson, Augusta, Me.; Dr. Charles Sheard, Health Officer of Toronto; Hugo Nathan, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Homer S. King, San Francisco; George J. Akers, Chicago; W. J. Page, Boston; Logan Hay, Springfield, Ill.; Guy Warren Walker, Boston; Robert L. Ware, St. Paul,

END OF TRINITY'S JUBILEE

Enormous Congregation Filled the Mother Church of the Parish to the Doors.

BISHOP DOANE IN THE PULPIT

Services Held in All the Chapels of the Parish—Bishops Preached Special Sermons in Several.

In all the refreshing brightness of a perfect Spring day, the bicentennial celebration of Trinity Parish was brought to a close yesterday. For eight days the two-hundredth anniversary of the parish's birth has been observed with impressive ceremonies and in the presence of great throngs. The glorious weather and impressive ceremonials of yesterday served to bring out a crowd equal to the largest of any day of the week. In several chapels of the parish a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church preached at the morning service, and the result was that the edifices were packed. Closing services were held in all.

At the mother church on lower Broadway an immense congregation assembled at the 10:30 service. Every seat was taken, the aisles were filled with benches and camp stools, fully 500 persons stood in the rear and in the doorways, and at least 1,000 failed to even get into the church. Every section of Greater New York was represented and there was a fair sprinkling of strangers from distant parts of the country.

The decorations of the church remained intact, and fresh flowers had been put in place of the wilted ones. All was brightness, and gave just the festival air to the solemnities which the occasion required. The Right Rev. Bishop Doane of Albany officiated and preached and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was celebrant. He was assisted by the Revs. J. N. Steele, Gallaudet, J. W. Hill, Griffin, and Monke. Haydn's communion service in B flat was sung, and for the introit, part of the 132d Psalm, beginning, "Arise, O Lord, into thy resting place," was rendered. The music was by Cobb. For the offertory Schubert's setting of "Strike your timbrels, Hebrew maidens" was sung.

Bishop Doane took as his text part of the sixteenth verse of the sixteenth Chapter of St. John: "A little while and ye shall see me." The greater part of the sermon was devoted to tracing the history of the parish. He mentioned the fact that his father preached in Trinity Church on the first Sunday after the completion of the Atlantic cable.

"Since then," said he, "how great, how marvelous, have been the strides of science and material progress." In this age the church, too, must advance, he said. It must recognize the needs of the people. Its attitude should be one of stanch advancement. It must hold to all that is good and true, but it must meet the old foes, who are constantly appearing in new guises, with a fresh and potent victory. In the Bible and the fathers the weapons may be found, and they only need to be taken out and furbished anew.

It now looked, he said, as if the end of all material progress was near at hand. With it may come the second advent of Christ, who had promised to be with his followers again in a little while. If that time was not yet ripe, still they must go to him and that shortly. Therefore he asked his hearers to watch and pray constantly.

Among those present in the congregation yesterday Richard Delafield was family, Dr. Derby and family, Elihu Chauncey and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Charles H. Griffin, William Bispham and family, Mrs. Sterling Smith, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. G. N. Ogden, Miss Emily Ogden, Mrs. E. C. Goodwin, Stephen P. Nash, John H. Caswell, Prof. Egleston of Columbia University, Edmund D. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers, Mrs. Keane, and E. D. Washburn.

The crush at the morning services was repeated at the afternoon ceremonies. A musical programme, prepared for the occasion, was rendered. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Steele.

IN OLD ST. PAUL'S.

Bishop Littlejohn of the Diocese of Long Island Preached of Trinity's Spiritual Power.

The services commemorating Trinity's bicentennial, held in old St. Paul's Chapel yesterday, began at 10:30 o'clock, with Parker's processional hymn, "O, 'Twas a Joyful Sound." The full choir was augmented by a harp, and the musical programme included Sir Robert P. Stewart's "Te Deum Laudamus," Schubert's communion service in F, and Barnby's recessional, "When Morning Gilds the Skies."

Bishop Littlejohn of the Long Island Diocese preached the sermon. His text was from I. Thessalonians, v., 21: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." After making mention of the celebration of the past week, the Bishop said:

"We need not wonder that the service rendered by this parish is not rated at its real worth. Trinity Church has not been careful to put its stamp on the coinage sent forth from its mint. For two centuries it has been testing things falling within its province—quietly absorbing the good and as quietly rejecting the bad. It has in no case formally proclaimed its authority to do so, or visibly recorded its verdicts. What it has done in this way to purify and elevate individual and social character can be known only as it has reappeared in its own life and imparted dignity and power to its teachings and example.

"During the last 200 years probably some three hundred laymen have performed official duties in the parish. A glance at the list of names shows how high has been the average of personal character. They have come from all callings and professions. Not a few of them have been men of National reputation; they have been recognized as thoroughly representative of what was best in life around them. With such an array of characters to draw from, we wonder not that the temporal interests of this parish have been so well cared for, and especially that the grave obligations of so great a trust have been so worthily fulfilled."

The Bishop closed with a high tribute to Dr. Hobart, Bishop of New York early in the present century.

AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

Bishop Coleman of Delaware Used Grant's Life as His Sermon's Thread.

At St. John's Chapel, on Varick Street, Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware preached and celebrated the Holy Communion. He was assisted by the vicar of the church, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, and the curates, the Rev. Frederick J. Keech and the Rev. William S. Bishop. The music was furnished by the full chapel choir, under the direction of George F. Le Jeune. The chancel was beautifully decorated.

The services were opened by the processional hymn, No. 510, "Go Forward, Christian Soldier." Then the Te Deum was sung, and following this the Communion Service in B flat. At the offertory, the hymn, "I Will Exalt Thee, O Lord, My God," was rendered by the full choir. The recessional hymn was No. 109, "Welcome, Happy Morning," by Le Jeune.

Following the singing of the Te Deum, Bishop Coleman preached the sermon. He said, in part: "This renowned metropolis has lately witnessed a pageant which, as far as America is concerned, has never seen a parallel. Doubtless it will long remain among us without a successful rival. Hundreds of thousands of persons from various parts of our widely extended land and from various walks of life, assembled to honor the memory of a National hero and benefactor. With a generous forgetfulness of the faults belonging to him as a man and with an equally creditable ignoring of the differences at one time existing among themselves, they paid their tribute of homage with one accord. And especial significance was added to the imposing occasion to which I am referring by the fact that the death of Gen. Grant occurred within the personal recollection of the great majority of those who participated in its memorable ceremonies. Too often a nation is tardy in its recognition of what is due its great men and scanty in its measure of reward. The magnificent mausoleum on the banks of your noble Hudson stands, an inspiring explation of the Republic's proverbial ingratitude.

"We conclude to-day in the same metropolis a commemoration, after a different manner, of an event whose nature, however so interesting to the noteworthy congregations which have, with such befitting ceremonies, sought to honor it, fails to stir the populace as they have lately been stirred. And yet it has to do with the very things which to an essential degree entered into the formation of that character which gave to the pageant which I have mentioned its chief and abiding glory. A patriotic and courageous discharge of duty, coupled with an unassuming and unselfish exercise of authority and an earnest longing for unity and peace—these would seem to have been the predominant characteristics of Gen. Grant. Who will deny that these very dispositions are among the fundamental principles of the practical Christianity which has been preached from the several pulpits of this venerable parish throughout the whole of its history?

"We may, therefore, claim even greater significance for the commemorative services of this octave, than for the ceremonies which have lately so much occupied the minds of so many of our fellow citizens. They emphasize the vital importance of the religion which makes it possible, even amid so much wickedness and weakness, to lead lives of such truly heroic character as to excite common admiration. No doubt in the instance now before us much of the enthusiasm was due to the military feature of the hero's life, and to its connection particularly with the preservation of our National union. But even so, devoid of the other features which I have referred to, his career would not have appealed with the same success to the average American. For, despite our too common apathy as to the claims of Christianity, there is deep down in the National conscience a strong reverence for what is true, and beautiful, and good. I venture to say that to-day if the intelligent and conscientious citizens of New York were polled as to which of its very many corporations was entitled to their reverence and gratitude, the corporation of Trinity Church would receive the largest number of votes.

"It antedates, as far as I know, all other existing corporations here, since the granting of her royal charter, in the one work of ministering to the greatest needs of this community. Others have sprung into being, and after a fitful career, or having, it may be, accomplished their specific transitory purposes, have disappeared into utter oblivion. Later ones have been created, many of which are still useful and prosperous. But of these not a few will be superseded ere long by more successful rivals. Even your civic life is about to witness what to some still appears an anxious if not a formidable transformation in the advent of a Greater New York.

In conclusion the Bishop said: "Under the inspiration of the wise and faithful leadership of your vicar, and of the memorable scenes of this celebration, you will, I am sure, begin another century with such a spirit of loyalty and devotion as will serve to impress this community with a sense of the importance and the value of the great things for which this parish stands, that will redound to its own increasing welfare, and to the greater glory of God. There is none so humble as not to be of use in the mission with which we are instructed. There is no work so small that if done in His name will not aid in its accomplishment. Much has been done by His might in the last 200 years. He stands ready to grant us more of our hearts' desires. Let us lift them up to Him in ardent supplication and consecrate them to Him in renewed love and unselfishness. This glorious Eastertide tells us of life and power and victory. We shall constantly face obstacles and apparent failure, and half-heartedly may inquire 'Who shall roll away the stone?' Bursum corda, Christ is risen. Out of seeming defeat and disaster He has proved the might of right. And to-day our belief in Him will prove the same, for this still is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

ST. AGNES'S CELEBRATION.

Bishop Walker Dwelt on the Rigidity of Social Laws.

The jubilee services at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, were unusually impressive. The early celebration, at 8 o'clock, was followed by morning prayer at 9:30. The principal service of the day was the celebration of the holy communion, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, vicar of the parish, officiated, assisted by the Revs. Edward Bradley and Hamilton. The Right Rev. W. D. Walker, D. D., Bishop of Western New York, preached the anniversary sermon. The full choral service was rendered, and in place of an anthem for the introit the choir sang the Te Deum.

Bishop Walker preached from Psalms, forty-sixth chapter, 5th verse: "God is in the midst of her: She shall not be moved: God shall help her, and that right early," and Psalms, forty-fifth chapter, thirteenth verse: "The King's daughter is all glorious within; her clothing is of wrought gold."

"Throughout the world to-day," said Bishop Walker, "is going up a great cry for light. Man everywhere is uttering one agonizing cry that he may know God. It is a longing for peace. Where do weary souls go in this search? Our Church! There speak peace, and there is a holy calm. This great Church throughout her many audience chambers says hope. We wonder at the allotment that gives wealth to some and dooms others to a load of poverty. I feel that it is by the will of God. Whatever sufferings of the body may be increased by the cruelty of man, it is folly to ask that there should be equality. Christ taught us that this very inequality has been given to us to link us together. We are also to learn that our prosperity is only a stewardship."

At the 4 o'clock evening prayer the music was all from compositions by organists of Trinity Church.

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

Bishop Neely of Maine Praises the Generosity of the Mother Church.

Special services were held in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth Street, near Broadway, yesterday morning. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, Bishop of Maine, who took his text from Psalms, xlviii., 2, 3, 12, 13, and 14. He dwelt on the beauties of the City of Zion and of its conquest by David, subsequently likening it unto the history of Trinity Parish. He said, in part:

"Some of the features reappear on a smaller scale in the history of this now venerable parish. The emotions of many of you, my brethren, and of many others with you during the past week, must have been not unlike those of the pilgrims going up to Jerusalem at one of the great appointed feasts. New York is not the Holy City, nor scarcely a holy city, but in it are many sanctuaries of the living God, and among them, and still prominent for stateliness and beauty, are those of Trinity Parish. The stewards of your parish have administered their trust with a single eye to the glory of God. Your priests and teachers have stood in the fear of Him, and have worked faithfully for the spiritual benefit of men. They have entered into no unholy alliances, and not kept apart from the counsel of God. They have worked faithfully for the aggrandizement of the parish as a civil corporation."

Trinity Church's Decorations.

This evening the members of the Trinity Church vestry will meet and decide whether or not the decorations of the church shall be left in place for a week or two longer. Urgent requests that they be have been received from persons who have been unable to visit the church during the past week.

DR. MESSITER RESIGNS.

Trinity's Choirmaster Retires After Thirty Years' Service.

With the close of the bicentenary services yesterday Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, the choir master of Old Trinity Church, relinquished his position. He retires on a pension, after thirty years of service.

The reason for Dr. Messiter's retirement is that he has grown slightly deaf, and that he finds the task of training and directing the choir extremely difficult on that account. He is still able to handle a small choir, and the Rev. Dr. Dix and the other church officials have the greatest regard for him and desired him to continue in office. This he declined to do, however, but he will probably accept the directorship of a quartet choir in some smaller church.

Dr. Messiter derives his title from St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-the-Hudson. He has arranged and composed much church music, and has published several collections of sacred selections. Under his management, the choir of Trinity Church has been famous, and many remarkable boy voices have been developed.

THE DUTY OF FORGIVENESS

Prof. Adler Speaks on Reconciliation at the Closing Meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture.

HATRED DARKENS THE SOUL

Wrong Usually Found on Both Sides of a Controversy—Calm Submission to Adversity Required of the True Ethical Spirit.

The twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Society for Ethical Culture in this city occurred yesterday, and in honor of the occasion an exceptionally fine musical programme was provided at the morning exercises of the society, in Carnegie Music Hall. Prof. Felix Adler's discourse was on "The Reconciliation Between Man and Man and Man and Fate." In consequence of the annual meeting of the members of the society taking place this evening, Prof. Adler said that he would refrain from dwelling upon the reflections that inevitably associate themselves with the commemoration of the anniversary and postpone his address on that subject until this evening's meeting. Yesterday being also the last Sunday that exercises will be held by the society until after the Summer vacation, a larger audience than usual was present.

Prof. Adler commenced by saying that an ethical thought of the first magnitude would be the keynote of his address—the thought of reconciliation. "There are two attitudes," he continued, "that are extremely painful to man, and in the long run become intolerable. First, that of hating a fellowbeing. Hatred disfigures the countenance and disorders the soul. So long as you are conscious that there is one person whom to meet would raise the bitterness of your heart, you are to be commiserated with, because you are miserable. There is then a burden which oppresses your soul, a shadow which darkens your soul. The second attitude the thought of which is intolerable to man is hatred against the world, rebellion against fate, whether we are merely complaining of or are actually reviling our destiny.

"These two attitudes appear to be very different, but they are not, and for the very reason that the principle of reconciliation is the same. I am constantly trying to discover a way by which you and I may find peace—peace from our hatred; how we may have a composed and serene spirit. Let us, then, first consider reconciliation between man and man. There are two classes of injuries which man can inflict on man. First is the offense that springs from a gross violation of morality, from actual harm. But the soul is not darkened with such an injury. For such offenders we have ample remedy. The law will deal with them. Restraint, isolation, and discipline will be employed to raise them to the ordinary level of humanity. The second is the injury that the law cannot deal with. It is the injury that comes from the omission of proper respect, from an intent to humiliate. With this class of injury we can deal in other than a revengeful spirit.

Forgiveness Defined.

"In such a case the element of forgiveness will at once lead us to discharge ourselves of the venom of hatred. It is a great mistake to think that it is hard to forgive; on the contrary, it is easy, and depends merely upon the conditions that we are entirely in the right and the others are entirely in the wrong, and that the wrongdoer becomes convinced that he was in the wrong. To forgive is to give entirely—to remit altogether, and to place the debtor in the same position that he occupied before consummating the deed.

"Forgiving is not forgetting. On the contrary, it is remembering, but the remembrance is coupled with reticence and silence. It is to know the other's shortcomings, to bear the picture in the eye, and yet to forgive, and not only to forgive, but to elevate and cure. This is the reason why a person who is truly forgiven sometimes becomes passionately fond of the forgiver.

"The reason why it is hard to come to terms with the alleged offender is because the antithesis between right and wrong is not so simple. In by far the great majority of cases where an injury has been done there is blame on both sides, and then comes the miserable attempt to cast up the balance, to throw the excess on the other side. The other side is equally interested in doing the same thing, and the consequence is mutual recrimination and embitterment. If you want peace, if you want to rid yourself of hate, you must give up this attempt to determine on which side there is more blame. Judge not the others, but judge yourself.

"Remember that prejudice will blind you because you feel yourself injured. Fix your attention upon your own case, and let the hostility you have evoked teach you that there is a defect in you somewhere. Try to practice more perfect self-restraint, and in making this attempt you will improve your own condition, and all the bitterness will fade out of your heart. There is the sense that you are really changed, will give you a composure and peace of mind that will forever banish hateful thoughts.

Accepting One's Destiny.

"The same clear note is struck when we come to the thought of reconciliation of man with his destiny. When you find that you cannot change your destiny or the circumstances with which you are surrounded, change yourself. There are two kinds of life—life on the hither side of darkness and life beyond the darkness; therefore you must press on through the dawn and the gloom if you would reach the life beyond."

In conclusion, the speaker dwelt upon the sorrows that inevitably attend the course of human life, and advised the calm submission to adversity. He referred to evils that must be contemplated but cannot be changed, and of those he mentioned the three gravest as being facing death for another, facing one's own death, and surveying the place left vacant by death. In this connection he enumerated the names of members of his society who had died during the past year, and made a pathetic appeal to the survivors for calm resignation and the acceptance of the inevitable. Several persons were so affected by this appeal that they wept until he had finished.

After the exercises Prof. Adler announced that the work of the society in its different branches would be continued throughout the Summer, but that public exercises would be suspended until the third Sunday in October.

BISHOP LAYS A CORNERSTONE.

The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell Officiates at a New Church Site.

The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island, laid the cornerstone of the new St. Joseph's Chapel, connected with the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The ceremonies were witnessed by fully 3,000 persons. At 3:30 o'clock the Holy Name, St. Vincent de Paul, and St. Aloysius Societies, connected with the church, accompanied the Bishop and his party to the site of the new church building.

The Right Rev. Mgr. McNamara, Vicar General of the Long Island Diocese, delivered the address of the day. At the conclusion of the Monsignor's remarks, a copper box containing newspapers and coins was deposited in the centre of the stone. Bishop McDonnell then sprinkled holy water upon the stone, and, taking a silver trowel which was handed to him by M. Gibbons, the builder of the structure, placed a layer of mortar upon the stone, which was swung into position by two of the builder's assistants. Hymns were then sung by all present.

Among the clergymen in attendance were the Rev. Sylvester Malone, State Regent; the Rev. Martin Carroll, the Rev. James Mitchell, Chancellor of the Long Island Diocese; the Rev. James T. Duffy, and the Rev. Father Barrett, the Bishop's secretary. The edifice, when completed, will cost $40,000. Michael McLoughlin, a parishioner, subscribed $10,000 as a starting fund. The pastor of the church is the Rev. James Donohue, LL. D., formerly of Williamsburg.

Physicians Wise in their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize and have repeatedly borne testimony to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

TRANSFIGURATION CHAPEL.

Members of the Protestant Episcopal Congregation wish Now to Organize an Independent Parish.

More than 300 names are attached to a petition which the members of the congregation of the Chapel of the Transfiguration, on West Sixty-ninth Street, near the Western Boulevard, have been presented to the authorities of the diocese for permission to set up a parish for themselves, with the Rev. Lawson Carter Rich, vicar of the chapel, for their permanent rector. This petition is in the hands of the Standing Committee, and will be acted upon as soon as negotiations for the sale of the property by the Church of the Transfiguration to St. Stephen's Church are either completed or abandoned.

The vestry of the Church of the Transfiguration has determined to dispose of its chapel property, which it has maintained for twenty years, in the desire to put the proceeds of such sale into an endowment fund. So far as the vestry of the mother church is concerned, St. Stephen's Church is the preferred purchaser. The Standing Committee, however, declined last week to grant the request of the St. Stephen's congregation to remove to the up-town site.

In the expectation that St. Stephen's would take the chapel building, the chapel congregation was notified a week or more ago to vacate. Thus far, however, they are still in possession, and they hope to remain at least until the complications involved in the affair are settled.

It is rather a singular fact that the present vicar of the chapel, the Rev. Lawson Carter Rich, is the grandson of the Rev. Lawson Carter in whose back parlor, on West Twenty-fourth Street, forty-six years ago, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, met with and organized his congregation. The price set on the chapel property is said to be $85,000.

IT IS FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Grace Church, Brooklyn, Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee.

Grace Church, on Brooklyn Heights, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday with four services. In the morning at 8 o'clock holy communition was celebrated, at 10 o'clock there was prayer service, and at 11 o'clock the principal service of the day was held. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. A. E. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary. At 4 o'clock a historical paper by Henry E. Pierrepont, Clerk of the Vestry, was read.

Bishop Littlejohn was to have been present at the evening prayer service, but was unable to do so. The Rev. H. T. Scudder, rector of St. Mark's Church, and Dean Cox of the cathedral at Garden City, L. I., were among the visiting clergy.

GROWTH OF LUTHER LEAGUE.

The Greater New York Will Add Many Communicants to the Church.

The Luther League held an anniversary service yesterday at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Williamsburg. The church was prettily decorated and excellent music was rendered.

The Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, pastor of the church, in his report, told of the work done by the league during the last year, and its rapid growth. The league has throughout the country no less than 60,000 members. In New York State there are 7,000 and in Brooklyn over 1,000. He further stated that in Greater New York there will be connected with the Lutheran Church 2,600 communicant members and 30,000 Sunday school scholars.

EIGHTH REGIMENT'S SERMON.

The Annual Service at the Holy Trinity Church.

The Eighth Regiment attended its annual service, at Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The soldiers marched in full uniform, without arms or music, from the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. They occupied the nave seats of the church. The American flag and the regimental flag were carried down the centre aisle and placed on either side of the chancel.

The evensong service, with a special regimental prayer, was conducted by the curate of the church, the Rev. Alexander M. Cummings, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, the regular Chaplain of the regiment and rector of the church, who is ill at Lakewood, N. J. The curate also preached the sermon. "Fidelity to the flag, readiness for the call to duty, that is your motto," he said. "God commands you to be sturdy, steadfast, honest men, to fret at no discipline that is of the proper kind, to hold yourself ready to let your hearts bleed for others' sake. These are His orders."

Mr. Baldwin May Leave the Diocese.

The Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, chaplain to Bishop Potter, has received a call to the rectorship of St. John's Parish, Saginaw, Mich., and has the matter under consideration. Mr. Baldwin is well-known throughout the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, having officiated as private chaplain to Bishop Potter and as one of the examining chaplains of the diocese since his appointment three years ago. In the event of his accepting the call to Michigan, Mr. Baldwin will still retain his connection with the Board of Examining Chaplains.

Two Catholic Periodicals Unite.

Owing to the appointment of the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty to his office in the Catholic University, Washington, it has been decided to discontinue the publication of the Catholic School and Home Magazine, of which he was the editor, as a separate periodical, and to unite it with the Young Catholic, published by the Paulist Fathers, this city. In the future, the Young Catholic will embody in its pages some of the departments which made the Catholic School and Home Magazine distinctive.

Seamen's Friend Society.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held yesterday morning in the First Reformed Episcopal Church of New York, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, pastor of the church, preached the annual sermon, in which he pleaded for a more sympathetic interest in American sailors. The annual report of the society, read by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, showed that the society's chaplains and missionaries had accomplished a great deal of good in foreign ports.

New M. E. Church for Williamsburg.

The members of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Powers and Leonard Streets, Williamsburg, intend to erect a church at Leonard and Conselyea Streets, and plans and specifications for it are in the hands of a building committee consisting of Thomas Weeks, John Reed, Edward Hoffman, John Penny, and Andrew Cooper. The building will cost between $20,000 and $25,000. The Brooklyn Church Society will advance $10,000 of this amount.

Memorial Day Subscriptions.

In response to the annual appeal just being issued for observance of Memorial Day by the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee, of which Charles W. Dayton is Chairman, the following have been received:

Rev. H. A. Brann.	$10	J. T. Lockman	15
A. G. Bogert & Brother	25	J. Pyle & Sons	25
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.	25	W. G. Langdon	10
R. A. Van Wyck	10	P. Donald	15
J. A. Archbold	10	J. C. Giffing	5
A. J. Dittenhoefer	10	H. H. Brockway	10
S. P. Avery	10	Charles Butler	10
A. G. Haynes	10	Joseph Eastman	10
		Gen. A. G. McCook	15
		G. J. Seabury	100
Total			$305

Mrs. Booth in Plymouth Church.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteer Army of America delivered an address last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. She was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and spoke about her work in prison reform.

A Protest Comes from France.

PARIS, May 9.—The Syndical Chamber of Textiles and Draperies has addressed a communication to the United States Senate pointing out the dangers which the Dingley tariff involves to the industry and trade of the whole world.

WORDS FROM THE PULPIT

The Rev. C. L. Thompson on the Theological Tendencies of the Day.

CREEDS ARE BEING REVISED

Changes Are Going on Whether Church Councils Want Them or Not—"No Manipulating Senate" Can Prevent the Adoption of Arbitration.

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, took for the theme of his yesterday morning's sermon, "Theological Tendencies of To-day."

"Some people," he said, "talk of the Bible as if it had been handed down out of heaven. But the Bible grew through centuries of history, and theology grows in the same way. We talked a few years ago of reviving our Presbyterian confession of faith. It was not done, and yet let us face this fact—it is being revised. All doctrine is being revised, and the world goes on with the revision, whether Church councils want it or not.

"Look now at some of the theological characteristics of to-day. Note first the theological temper. It is destinctly peaceful. We should be done with professorships of polemic theology. We have just witnessed with pain the spectacle of the Senate going back on arbitration. But peace shall reign, and it will at last be enshrined in our laws where no manipulating Senate can thwart it.

"Moreover, the area of theological toleration is increasing. Another tendency of today pertains to the method of studying religious truth. It used to be speculative. It is now scientific. People used to take one text or a series of texts, and build up a whole theological system. The theologian was a lawyer making out his case. If he started from the 'sovereignty of God' in everything had to benefit that. If from the 'free will of man,' everything had to bend to that. But now we look at revelation as a scientist looks at nature—simply to find out what it teaches.

"Do these ideas now presented seem to lower at all the tone of our theology? It is said that the 'higher criticism' is playing havoc with our faith, and the spirit of indifferentism is completing the process of disintegration. It is not true. Is Christianity to-day less vital, less buoyant? It may be we have shortened our creeds. In supreme moments they are generally shortened. Our dying Master said: 'All may theology comes to this: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."' We will be gainers if our creed is made shorter and deeper. If we have an enlarging knowledge of God—a deeper view of Scripture, a more vivid apprehension of Christ, shall that not be enough?"

THE FASHIONABLE CHURCH.

An Attack on It by John McNeill, the Evangelist.

Carnegie Hall was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon. John McNeill, the Scotch evangelist, spoke, making a vigorous attack on what he called the "fashionable church, the church of the best people."

He said the fashionable church of to-day had become nothing but a Sunday club, and Christ was vainly knocking for admission at the door. "I want to tell you," he said, "the Church of God is not a combination of lime and bricks and stone with a steeple, but a gathering of believing, ardent souls. Your best people, who have their fashionable churches, are only the best-dressed people. They have their swell churches and their fine ministers, with their pulpit tones, and their fine choirs, but they have none of the living Christ. I hate the cant and the hypocrisy of the preacher who addresses God in a voice he would never think of using in everyday life, and who, if he were to ask his wife for dinner in the same tone, would at once be called crazy. Away with such bastard worship. That is not religion. It is Christianity without Christ, a mere Sunday club.

"I want to say to you that doctrine is of some consequence, despite the claim of some of the fashionable ministers to the contrary. The Bible's yea is yea, and nay is nay. But the deadliest heresy of the day is the lukewarmness of the fashionable church and the 'best people,' who attend it. Ofttimes their doctrine is all right, but they are going secretly after worldliness, if not wickedness. I be accused of vulgarity, but the true vulgarity is to have a puppet, a dapper dandy little minister with a dapper little soul, that don't care for Jesus. May the Lord send this home to some of you.

"I tell you, my friends, Jesus is getting sick of that sort of thing, and you can't blame him. Jesus is Divine as God, but He is also purely human at its best, and He feels this friendship on Sunday and cutting on Monday, and He will resent it.

"You are playing fast and loose with Him in a desperate age, and you better rue it while you may. Religion is love for love, life for life, heart for heart. Jesus has given you his entire love, and He demands yours in return, or He will have none of you."

A EULOGY OF WASHINGTON.

Dr. Kittredge's Address to Sons of the American Revolution.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Chauncey M. Depew is President, commemorated the assembling of the Second Continental Congress on May 10, 1775, by a service at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. The pulpit and the wall behind it were decorated with the National colors. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the church and Chaplain of the society, conducted the services, in which there were special musical features.

The Second Continental Congress created the Continental Army and appointed George Washington Commander in Chief. Dr. Kittredge, in his address, took as his text Hebrews, xi., 38, "Of whom the world was not worthy." He began his address with a eulogy of Washington.

"He had," said Dr. Kittredge, "a natural bent for military exercises, but, like our noble Grant, hated war. His love of country was unstained by any sordid motive and it is proof of his intellectual comprehensiveness that many of his ideas were interwoven into the Constitution of the United States."

In concluding, Dr. Kittredge made an appeal that his hearers shun the contamination of political corruption. "As the descendants of those heroes of the past, Sons of the Revolution, set your face against the political corruption prevailing in city and State, which is threatening to topple over the work of those moral giants. Let us take a stand before the world which will be worthy of those whose firmness and courage made possible this magnificent Nation."

DRIVEN TO AGNOSTICISM.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Talks on the Spread of Infidelity.

In a sermon to the congregation of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in Carnegie Lyceum, yesterday morning, the Rev. Charles H. Eaton spoke on "Endless Punishment and Infidelity," contending that the doctrine of eternal punishment in hell was driving the people of this country into agnosticism. He said, in part:

"A prominent Roman Catholic priest has recently said, 'statistics prove that this is not a Christian nation. Of the 70,000,000 population, only 20,000,000 are communicants. This is due to the taking of religious teachings from the schools.' The distinguished critic is wrong, both in the diagnosis and the remedy he recommends, but he is not wrong in the tendency which he points out. There are many who are governed by the spirit of Christ who are not communicants, either of the Roman Catholic or Protestant churches.

"The chasm between the intellectual classes and the Church is deepening and widening. Many young men and women are drifting away from the Christian faith toward infidelity. This is not because the age is essentially irreligious. There is more real religion to-day than ever before in the history of the world. It is because the traditional view in regard to God and His government fails to meet the needs of the hour. It antagonizes the reason and the conscience of men. The Church is suffering to-day with paralysis. It lacks inspiration, motive, and power. There can be no doubt that the growth of the Christian Church is not proportionate to the increase in population, and if the Church fails to adapt its teachings to the spirit of the larger intelligence and the quickened emotions of the time, it is doomed to fail, and the sooner this end is reached the better.

"The most important element in the bringing about of these conditions is the belief in endless punishment. This dogma has made more infidels than any other dogma the Church has vainly tried to bolster up. An infidel is not necessarily an atheist, nor a bad man. He may be anxious to believe, but when any scheme of thought outrages his intellectual and moral nature, he is inevitably forced into infidelity or agnosticism, the popular form of unbelief to-day.

"The tragedy which recently took place in Paris has filled two continents with tears and mourning. The public press condemns some one for culpable negligence, but what shall we say of the God who builds a structure of asbestos walls which shall burn forever, who stands with His agents at every open door and window and thrusts back into the eternal flames those seeking to escape? Can we believe that a God who does this is a sympathetic God?"

REDEDICATION OF A CHURCH.

Three Special Services Held by Faith Presbyterian Congregation.

The rededication and opening of the new home of the Faith Presbyterian Church, at 359 West Forty-eighth Street, was observed with services of especial interest yesterday. Large congregations attended the three meetings, and a number of well-known speakers were on the programme. Fine music was rendered under the direction of George Bentz, the church organist.

In the morning the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, who was pastor of the West Presbyterian Church when it was the parent body and the Faith Church was a mission, preached from the text, "Every one with one of his hands brought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon." (Neh. iv., 17. Work and warfare, and the necessity of combining the two, was the topic of his address. A solo, "Nazareth," was rendered by Mr. Williams.

The Sunday school, in charge of Superintendent Dr. Howard Gillispie Myers, held special exercises in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, the pastor; the Rev. George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant, and the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church spoke.

The rededicatory services proper were held in the evening. The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling made the prayer of dedication. Addresses were given by Warner Van Norden, President of the Board of Trustees, and President of the Bank of North America; by Theron G. Strong, and the Rev. Anthony H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church.

In connection with the dedicatory services a meeting will be held to-morrow evening, the programme including addresses by half a dozen or more of our pastors. The newly occupied church edifice has been extensively altered at an expense of $16,000, and is handsome and commodious.

SERMON BY DR. PAXTON.

Heard in a New York Pulpit After a Long Absence.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, formerly pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, delivered a sermon in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church last evening.

Dr. Paxton was compelled to resign his pulpit a year and a half ago on account of ill-health, caused by severe mental strain. He spent the Winter with his daughter in Washington, and while there preached frequently in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor previous to his coming to New York. He also lectured in various places in the South, under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution. A large number of Dr. Paxton's old parishioners were in attendance last night.

"I like a doer," said he, "no matter whether he be a driver of nails or a framer of a tariff bill, so long as he does it well, for every man is only as great as his deeds. About 90 per cent. of the world's people are failures. Those few families in New York who have kept millions in the family for years show that the blood of acquisitiveness has not gone from their veins yet, but it will. Christ was great in action.

"But great as is the doer, the endurer is greater. Endurance is perhaps the hardest of all the virtues. But the greatest of all virtues is talking. You have heard business men say, 'Talk is cheap,' or 'Say well is good, but do well is better.' These sayings are wrong. It is harder to talk well about a thing than to do it. Last year a young Lochinvar came out of the West. By the power of his words alone he swayed a multitude in convention and polled 6,000,000 votes."

GRANT'S TOMB FROM MIDAIR.

Kite-Flier Eddy Obtains Twenty-four Photographs of It.

William A. Eddy, the kite flier, took twenty-four midair photographs yesterday, securing photographs of Grant's Tomb.

Mr. Eddy's original design was to photograph the tomb on Grant Day, getting views of the ceremonies from above, and to present them to the Historical Society. However, the wind was unfavorable on Grant Day, and pictures could not then be secured. Mr. Eddy persisted in his attempt, and yesterday made his fourth trial, which was successful.

Three kites were sent up from the Lawson Building, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the Boulevard. The first kite, which carried the camera, was seven feet long, and was constructed on sticks an inch in diameter, and covered with red cloth. The second was pink, and six feet long; the third, five feet long, and dark red in color. The line which carried the big kites was of flax, and resembled an ordinary clothes line.

When the kites were first sent up the wind was favorable. When the first kite reached an altitude of 1,000 feet, it was difficult for Eddy and his two assistants to hold them. The camera was so arranged that the shutter could be opened and shot by a line. The three kites were used, so that if one became disabled, the camera would still be carried by the other two. The pictures were all taken at an altitude of between 1,300 and 1,400 feet.

After

WANAMAKER'S

BLACK DRESS GOODS A deliberate reduction on new and popular weaves. Advertiser asked—Why? Dress Goods man replied—"for no especial reason." None exists. A clipping of prices that will hurry them out. Wearing time for them approaches. Buying time *is here*.

Figured Grenadine, 31c, reduced from 37 1-2c
Mohair figured Etamine, 50c, reduced from 60c
Figured Etamine, 65c, reduced from 75c
Mohair Figured Etamine, 75c, reduced from $1
Silk stripe Etamine, $1.75, reduced from $2.50
Silk figured Etamine, $2, reduced from $2.50
Silk-and-wool figured Crepe Japon, $2, reduced from $2.50

BLACK SILK GRENADINES Over three hundred and sixty-five separate and distinct patterns of these popular weaves shown here today. The richest imported Novelties—the best domestic weaves. Every one of them carefully selected—won't slip threads at seams.

Plain sewing silk Grenadine, $1.50 to $3.50 a yd.
Plain twisted silk Grenadine, 65c to $2 a yd.
Silk-and-wool iron frame Grenadine, $1.10 to $2.75 a yd.
All-silk Mexican mesh Grenadine, $1 to $2.50 a yd.
All-silk satin stripe Grenadine, 75c to $1.50 a yd.
All-silk brocaded stripe Grenadine, 75c to $1.50 a yd.
Pekin stripe Grenadine, $1 to $1.50 a yd.
Silk figured Grenadine, $2.50 a yd.
Swivel figured gauze Silk Grenadine, $1.50 to $4 a yd.
Brocaded and figured fancy Novelty, $2.25 to $4 a yd.

PRINTED STRIPED ORGANDIES Beauties. Sixteen new patterns first shown today. Sheer cloth. Hand-some floral designs. Clear, sharp printings, deep, rich colorings—equal to the best French.

AT 12½c.

They emphasize the skill of the Yankees in textile printing.

IMPORTANT SILK NEWS Habutai wash Silks. Pretty, new, exclusive. Cheap. Took the entire lot—10,200 yards. Sorry there wasn't more, at the price. Stripes—hair line, medium and broad.

40c A YARD.

Would be fairly priced at 60 cents. Full 25 inches wide—five inches wider than the usual.

Black-and-white	Black-and-lilac
Black-and-yellow	Blue-and-white
Yellow-and-white	Lilac-and-white
Gray-and-white	Green-and-white

Beautiful shirt waist material. Popular for dresses this season. The opportunity is yours.

Rotunda.

RICH CUT GLASSWARE New goods. Reduced prices. No back numbers in this stock—too lively a pace to permit accumulations. American cuttings—they rank *first*. Beautiful designs. No short-comings. A partial list:

Bowls, $6.50; reduced from $13.
Bowls, $5; reduced from $10.
Nappies, $4.50; reduced from $8.25.
Nappies, $4; reduced from $7.75.
Nappies, $3.75; reduced from $7.50.
Nappies, square, $6; reduced from $11.25.
Vases, $15; reduced from $30.
Water Carafes, $3; reduced from $4.
Water Tumblers, $7.50; reduced from $10.50 doz.
Water Tumblers, $4.50; reduced from $6.50 doz.
Water Tumblers, $2.75; well worth $3.75 the doz.
Small Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair; well worth $2.25.

We've helped hosts of folk to high-grade Cut Glassware at very little prices.

Basement.

CHIFFONIERS One hundred and seventy-five styles. Many at reduced prices. The others came to us cheap—hence equal bargains. New. Strong. Handsome. $4.50 to $110. Oak, mahogany, curly birch, bird's-eye maple—

Among them:

Antique finish, 5 large drawers, top 30x18 in., 4 ft. 6 in. high, cast brass handles, $4.50.
Oak, top 32x15 in., 5 large drawers, carved back, 4 ft. 6 in. high, $5.
Oak, 3 large, 2 small drawers and hat box, top 33x18 in., carved back, 4 ft. 6 in. high, $6.25.
Oak, top 33x18 in., 3 large and 2 small drawers, hat box, 5 ft. 6 in. high, French bevel mirror 12x16 in., $8.75.
Oak, polished finish, fancy shaped top 32x18 in., 5 ft. 6 in. high, 5 large drawers, cast brass handles, bevel mirror 14x24 in., $11.
Birch, top 36x18 in., 6 drawers, cast brass handles, carved top, 4 ft. 10 in. high, $13.75.
Curly birch, top 36x20 in., 5 drawers, cast brass handles, carved back, 4 ft. 10. in. high, $16.50.
Solid mahogany, top 32x19 in., 4 large and 2 small drawers, hat box, cast brass handles, carved back, 5 ft. high, $20.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CITY TRANSIT FACILITIES

Existing Conditions and Plans for the Extension and Improvement of Surface Lines.

RIVALRY OF THE CABLE ROADS.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Says His Hands Are Tied—Plans of the Third Avenue People—Mr. Braker's Offer—Growth and Benefits of the Transfer System.

Plans for important extensions of existing surface railway lines on Manhattan Island have been officially announced within the past year. A large number of applications for permission to make these proposed extensions are now pending, some before the Board of Aldermen, some before the State Railroad Commissioners, and some in the courts.

In view of the keen interest taken by the people of New York in all matters relating to better transportation facilities on this island, representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES have obtained from authentic sources statements showing the existing conditions, and also just what is proposed to be done.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said that the system under his control included about 100 miles of railroad. Of this, 32 miles is operated by mechanical traction and 158 miles by horse power, so that less than one-quarter of the property has been brought up to the modern standard. The system includes the following lines of railroad: The Central Park, North and East River Railroad; Ninth Avenue Railroad, Eighth Avenue Railroad, Sixth Avenue Railroad, Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad, Lexington Avenue Railroad, Metropolitan Cross-town Railroad, Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad; Fulton Street Railroad, Twenty-third Street Railroad, Forty-second Street Railroad, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad, Thirty-fourth Street Railroad, Fourth and Madison Avenue Railroad, and Avenue C Railroad.

President Vreeland said that the legal aspects of the present situation did not need any discussion, so far as he was concerned. The public, he believed, was slowly being enlightened as to the real nature of the opposition to the improvements planned by his company. For about one year last past the citizens of New York had been from time to time led to expect that the last remaining north and south horse-car roads were to be converted and modernized by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the dwellers and travelers along Sixth and Eighth Avenues pictured to themselves how these thoroughfares would look enlivened by the presence of yellow, well-cleared, and well-lighted cars propelled by electricity.

"The main reason for these happy anticipations," said Mr. Vreeland, "was the assurance of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which has never yet defaulted in any of its public promises, that it had perfected plans to make this change, has acquired part of the necessary material, and stood ready to spend about $7,000,000 and put 10,000 men immediately to work.

Proposed Improvement Prevented.

"The company proposed to tap the congested traffic on Broadway at the Post Office, via the east side, by converting to an electric road the Fourth Avenue line, of which it has acquired control by lease; it proposed to convert the Eighth Avenue line, terminating at Vesey Street, in the same way, in order to give the west side greater facilities; and also to equip the Sixth Avenue line electrically. As these improvements cover the whole distance from the Harlem River to the points named, and amounted in all to about forty miles, some idea of the magnitude of the proposed improvements can be had.

"Separate and independent bodies of citizens residing along these various lines organized and petitioned for these improvements. The Railroad Commissioners, Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Department of Parks, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were severally memorialized to hasten this much needed improvement. In fact, everybody except the Third Avenue Railroad Company, operating twenty-eight miles of road on the east side of the city, was anxious to have the work go forward. The wish and interest of all of these parties, however, have been set at naught by a series of injunctions and other dilatory proceedings instituted under a variety of guises by the rival company. In all, up to date, no less than twenty injunctions have been sued out with which to delay and postpone this public improvement.

"The League of American Wheelmen, after months of labor, assisted by the enthusiastic support of all the newspapers in the city, succeeded in procuring an order for the asphalting of the whole region around the Columbus Monument only to find that the Third Avenue Railway Company, controlling one of the west side horse car lines running from Manhattanville to Forty-second Street via the Circle, had procured an injunction restraining the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from resetting its tracks there, so as to agree with the new grade established for the asphalt pavement. If precedent is followed, the next four or five hearings in this suit will be devoted to the procuring adjournments, and 25,000 bicyclists will be still compelled to ride in the mud. After a sufficient number of adjournments have been procured, and the patience of the court is exhausted, the bicyclists and the general public may expect a repetition of the tactics pursued before the Board of Railroad Commissioners, where the Third Avenue Company made objection for weeks to the use of electricity, and then publicly withdrew its opposition, stating that the ground on which it was based was found to be untenable; or as in the more recent cases, in which the question of the city's option to purchase the Sixth and Eighth Avenue road was involved. There the contention originally was that the city had an option on the whole of both of these lines. Finally, when the argument was forced in the court it was openly conceded that the option, if it existed, affected only two short pieces of both of these lines, neither of which would be of any use without extensions north and south.

Growth of the Transfer System.

"Before all of the lines now in the Metropolitan system were brought under a single management," continued Mr. Vreeland, "each separate company charged a single fare, and it was impossible for any one to get a transfer. With the consolidation of these properties under a single management the system of transfer was developed, the growth of which is one of the most interesting features of recent railroad history. The following table shows the fabulous growth of this business:

Feb. 1, 1887, to Sept. 30, 1887, eight months	$1,150,783
Oct. 1, 1887, to Sept. 30, 1888, twelve months	1,998,008
Oct. 1, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1889, twelve months	2,237,904
Oct. 1, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1890, twelve months	2,009,570
Oct. 1, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1891, twelve months	2,538,518
Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892, twelve months	2,858,884
Oct. 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893, twelve months	3,143,752
Oct. 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1894, twelve months	7,183,261
Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, twelve months	13,842,872
Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, twelve months	40,416,463
Oct. 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, six months	30,987,731
Total	$108,367,830

"The last paragraph of the above table is only for six months, and since the last date, March 31, 1897, the system of transfers has been improved so that it is expected that this year over 75,000,000 transfers will be given. This system of transfers has reduced the general fare during the whole day to about 3.75 cents, and during the crowded commission hours of the morning and evening, when the working people are going to and coming from their work, the average rate of fare is only 2½ cents. This transfer system, like the lighting of the cars and various other improvements, was done without legislative compulsion, and in accordance with the settled policy of the company to discharge every obligation imposed upon it by its millions of patrons.

"'How many million patrons have we?' you ask. "Well, just how many there are individually, of course nobody can tell, but we carried 250,000,000 passengers last year."

Horse Cars Out of Date.

"It is well known to everybody in New York that only those who cannot avoid it ride on the four horse-car lines which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company proposes to improve and equip electrically. The cars are small, uncomfortable, and slow. Since they came under the present management, they are cleaner than they were, but even this important inducement has not been sufficient to reconcile the public to a means of transportation that is as obsolete as the transcontinental stage-coaching. One by one, the public officials, including the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the Commissioner of Public Works, have consented to this improvement, only to have the Metropolitan Street Railway Company stopped by an injunction from making use of the permits granted, and it remains to be seen how long the courts will be used further to delay or possibly prevent this great public work of accomplishment.

THIRD AVENUE LINES.

An Authorized Statement of the Operating Capacity and Plans of the Third Avenue Railroad Co.

President A. J. Ellas of the Third Avenue Railroad Company referred the reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES to Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson for information concerning the condition and plans of that company. William H. Page, Jr., of that law firm caused the following statement to be prepared: "The Third Avenue Railroad Company at the present time operates its cable line from the Post Office along the Bowery and Third Avenue to the Harlem River; also its Harlem line, extending over One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from the East River to Manhattan Street, from thence along Manhattan Street to the Post Office, Tenny upon the North River; also its Tenth Avenue line, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street north to Fort George. It also has control of and operates the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, which operates the line extending from river to river upon Forty-second Street, with southerly projections which reach the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry on the east side of the city, and with the right to extend to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry upon the west side of the city along Twelfth Avenue, in case a ferry is located there and that avenue is opened.

"This railroad also extends from Forty-second Street along Broadway to Manhattan Street, and through Forty-second Street along Amsterdam Avenue to Manhattan Street. It also has a branch upon One Hundred and Tenth Street from the East River to St. Nicholas Avenue, and thence up St. Nicholas Avenue to Manhattan Avenue, and along Manhattan Avenue to Manhattan Street.

Plans of Extension.

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company contemplated, by acquiring control of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, to extend the Boulevard line along the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, and along the King's Bridge Road to the Yonkers line, with a branch extending along Riverdale Avenue northerly to the Yonkers line; also with a branch extending from Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to the Boulevard line at One Hundred and Seventy-second Street; also to extend southwardly along Manhattan Avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for the purpose of affording a cross-town connection from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by the operation of its cars over One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for which purpose the company had acquired a contract with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to use the tracks laid by that company in that street. The validity of these extensions along the King's Bridge Road and Manhattan Street has been tested by the Metropolitan Railway Company, and is now pending for decision in the Court of Appeals. The decision will be rendered in early June, and it will then be decided whether the Third Avenue Company has a valid franchise or not.

"In the latter event the Third Avenue Company has a pending application before the Common Council for a re-grant of the same extensions upon the application of the Forty-second Street Company, so that whether or not the decision of the Court of Appeals be favorable, this extension will probably again shortly be sold upon the application of the Forty-second Street Company, and with reasonable certainty this railroad extension will be constructed within the present year.

Figures of the Road's Mileage.

"The total mileage, single track, of the Third Avenue system, proper, is 28½ miles. The total mileage, single track, of the Forty-second Street system, which is controlled by the Third Avenue Company, is 25 miles, making a total of 53 miles. The mileage of the King's Bridge extension is 23 miles of single track. The total mileage operated and contemplated to be constructed and operated upon the routes above described is 76½ miles.

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company also has pending applications before the Common Council for several other extensions, as follows: Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, through Central Park Transverse Road, from river to river; Ninety-seventh Street, through Central Park Transverse Road, from river to river; Seventy-ninth Street, from Third Avenue to the East River; Fifty-seventh Street, from Third Avenue to the East River; Avenue A, from Fifty-seventh Street north to Eighty-sixth Street; Pleasant Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, from the Harlem River to the Boulevard. The total mileage of these proposed extensions is 12 miles.

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company now transfers—that is to say, gives and receives transfers without extra charge—with the Dry Dock Company, which has a total mileage of 20 miles, single track; also, with the Central Crosstown line, which extends through Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, and which has a mileage of 11 miles. The total system of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in actual operation, including the systems with which it transfers, and upon which a ride for a single fare can be obtained, amounts to 84 miles.

"If the King's Bridge extension is sustained by the Court of Appeals, it will be constructed within a few months, and will give the company an additional mileage of 23 miles, with the result that the mileage of its system, including the systems with which it transfers, will aggregate 107 miles.

First to Adopt the Cable.

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company was the first railroad in this part of the country to to adopt the cable, which it did upon its One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue line, ten years in advance of the adoption of the same system upon any other line. It was also the company which took the initiative in having the law amended so as to make a change of motive power practicable upon the various lines of the city where that power had not been conferred as a part of the original charter, and it was through its endeavors that the questions were tested successfully in the Court of Appeals. As soon as the law had been established, the company changed its motive power upon its Third Avenue line, and its example was simultaneously followed by the Broadway line upon Broadway.

"The increase in the volume of business done, or in the numer of passengers carried, as a result of the change in motive power, can be inferred from the fact that the number of passengers carried in 1893, the year previous to the adoption of the cable on Third Avenue, was 33,150,777; the year after the adoption of the cable (1895) there were carried 40,500,000 passengers, and for the last year, (1896,) 62,500,000 passengers."

H. J. BRAKER'S OFFER.

He Proposes to Pay $2,000,000 and an Annual Franchise Tax for the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines.

Henry J. Braker, the senior member of the importing firm of H. J. Braker & Brother at 95 William Street, has formally offered to buy from the city the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue railroads, under the provisions of the charters of those roads, which provide that the city may assume ownership upon paying the cost of constuction, with 10 per cent. added. Mr. Braker proposes to pay $1,000,000 each for the franchises, in cash, and an annual franchise tax of not less than $50,000 each.

In a letter sent to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this city on April 26, Charles Henry Butler, as counsel for Henry J. Braker, explained his client's position as follows: "He agrees to accept the franchises, subject to his being required to pay all sums which the City of New York will be required to pay to the owners of the roads and franchises, representing the cost of construction and 10 per cent. additional, as required by the said contract of September, 1851. * * * Mr. Braker will use only such motive power as shall be 'approved by the proper officers of the City of New York and the Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York.' * * * He intends to use the most approved motive power that has been invented as to speed, safety, and convenience; and therefore the acceptance of his offer will not for a moment delay the better facilities of transit which the public demands on the two roads in question.

"I also wish to call your attention to the fourth condition subject to which Mr. Braker offers to accept the franchise, to wit: That they 'shall be subject to such provisions as shall be established by the City of New York and the said Board of Railroad Commissioners as to exchange of passengers with any and all connecting street surface railways,' the offer further stating that it is Mr. Braker's intention 'that the said roads shall accept transfers from all connecting roads and give transfers to all which will accept them.' * * * Any one patronizing the Sixth or Eighth Avenue road at the present time will very quickly ascertain how few transfer connections there now are; and if the transfer matter is carefully investigated it will be found that any system such as Mr. Braker proposes will greatly increase the facilities of all street railway passengers in the City of New York using either those roads or any roads connected therewith.

"I request your examination of these (accompanying) papers, particularly as to the offer of Henry J. Braker, to give bonds for $100,000 furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and the affidavits of Alfred S. Heidelbach of the firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. and Horace E. Garth, President of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York as to Mr. Braker's financial capacity to carry out his offer."

The Sinking Fund Commissioners have taken no action on this offer of Mr. Braker's. In the absence of Mr. Braker from the city, his counsel, Mr. Butler, remarked last evening that the offer was a bona fide business proposition, and he could not understand why the city authorities should ignore it, especially as Mr. Braker proposed to put up ample bonds to protect the city from loss.

DRUNKEN MAN WIELDS A KNIFE.

Stabbed His Aunt, the Blade Breaking in Her Forehead.

William Callahan, a plumber, twenty-eight years old, of 831 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, went to the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Mary Driscoll, at 7 Nostrand Avenue, to sleep, when intoxicated late Saturday night. When she and her mother, Mrs. Mary Scannell, awoke him at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and to go home, he became ugly and smashed furniture.

Mrs. Driscoll tried to put him out, whereupon he drew a knife and stabbed her in the forehead. The knife blade was broken, a portion remaining imbedded in the woman's head. He was arrested. Mrs. Driscoll's condition is serious. In the Lee Avenue Police Court, yesterday, Callahan was held until Mrs. Driscoll can appear against him.

CAISSON READY FOR LAUNCHING.

Will Be Used in the Construction of the New East River Bridge.

Hundreds of persons who are interested in submarine construction took advantage of the fine weather yesterday, and visited the shipyard at the foot of North Second Street, Williamsburg, where the first caisson for the new East River Bridge is being built. To-morrow the caisson will be launched. Enough yellow pine has been used in its construction to cover several acres of land in Georgia, the State from which it came.

The caisson will be towed to the foot of Delancey Street, this city, to-morrow, where it will remain until the contractor is ready to sink it into position. The caisson was built under the supervision of the engineers of the new East River Bridge Commission.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

A Speed of One Hundred Words to the Minute Claimed.

There was exhibited yesterday afternoon in Room 623 of the Postal Telegraph Building an automatic telegraph instrument contrived by R. H. Weiny, who says his machine is superior to other automatic transmitters for practical speed combined with accuracy.

The instrument consists of an embosser, which records on tape perforations corresponding to the Morse telegraphic characters, and a transmitter, through which the embosser runs and which sends the message over the wire.

The inventor claims for the machine that, while the average speed of a telegraphic operator is about 30 words to the minute, his message, recorded by the embosser, can be transmitted with absolute accuracy at the rate of 100 words to the minute, thus saving over two-thirds of the time usually consumed. This speed in transmission "clears the wires" for other matter, and the receiving operator can translate the message from the tape at his leisure. The system differs from the Wheatstone system mainly in the fact that the tape is indented and not marked in ink. Ink must be read by sight, and cannot be sent through an instrument so as to be read by sound, as in the Weiny system.

Thieves Had Boy Assistants.

Two men were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday who, the police say, have committed many of the petty robberies in Harlem lately. They are Henry Worback, nineteen years of age, of 109 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, lately out of the House of Refuge, and Max Green, nineteen years of age, of 223 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. The detectives say that the prisoners have used small boys to assist them in their crimes. The boys are John Newman and Robert Moore, both eleven years of age, and living at 211 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. A charge of endangering the morals of boys will be made against the young men by the Gerry Society. The last case of that kind which was tried in this city resulted in a sentence of one year and $300 fine for the guilty person.

Accused of Killing Granna.

John Gillespie of 116 East One Hundred and Seventh Street and Anthony Grogan of 118 East One Hundred and Fifth Street were held in Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of killing Giacomo Granna, who died in the Harlem Hospital last Friday. Granna and a friend named Tabulo were coming home from a visit on the morning of March 18 at 2 o'clock, when they were attacked by the two prisoners. Granna was so badly injured that he was taken to Harlem Hospital, and then to Bellevue, from which he was discharged as cured on March 31. On May 4 he was admitted again to the Harlem Hospital, suffering from the same wounds, and he died last Friday, May 7.

Cartridges on the Car Tracks.

Several small boys were enjoying themselves yesterday morning by placing cartridges on the railroad tracks in Grand Street for the cars to pass over and explode. Samuel Krulowich, twenty-seven years old, of 1,564 Madison Avenue, chanced to be passing just as one of the cartridges exploded, and the bullet struck the second finger of his right hand. His injury, which was not serious, was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and he went home.

Will Be Returned to Europe.

John Anderson, a Swedish steerage passenger on the steamship Etruria, which arrived Saturday, developed symptoms of insanity during the voyage from Liverpool and Queenstown. It became necessary to place him in a straitjacket Wednesday last. As insane persons are not permitted to come into the country as immigrants, he was kept aboard the vessel and will go back to Europe on the return voyage. Anderson is about thirty-five years old, single, and has a sister somewhere in Illinois.

Memorial Mass for Mr. Havemeyer.

It was announced at the sugar refineries in Williamsburg yesterday that a memorial mass for the repose of the soul of Theodore A. Havemeyer will be held in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, on Tuesday, May 23. Upon that day, which, according to the Roman Catholic ritual, marks the period of "a month's mind," work will be stopped in the refineries along the river front out of respect to Mr. Havemeyer.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Chafing Dishes, Decorated China Ware, Hot-Water Cans and Jugs, Chamois Sponges, English Cleaning and Polishing Powders. Fireproof Earthen and Porcelain Cooking Ware, Clothes Wringers, Gray Enameled Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Shoe Blacking, etc., etc.

Goods delivered free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully packed and delivered at station within 100 miles of New York.

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BE AS attractive as you can. If you have pimples, wrinkles, or any similar ailment, see J. H. Woodbury, 127 West 42d St., N. Y. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

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STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 231 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,581—38th St.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Cuban Resolution May Cause Prolonged Debate in the Senate—May Be Factional Fights in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There is no certainty as to the line of proceeding in the Senate this week. The Morgan Cuban resolution probably will be taken up Monday, and it may lead to a prolonged debate. Senator Morgan is quite determined to press the resolution to an issue, and Senator Hale is just as determined to prevent its passage. Mr. Hale ultimately will move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and an effort will be made to enlist the friends of the Administration against it.

The committees will be filled Monday or Tuesday, but as this will be done on the basis heretofore agreed upon, there will be no friction over the proceeding.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill may cause some debate, but the probabilities are that the conference agreement will be acquiesced in.

The House programme of three-day adjournments will be suspended this week. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has passed the Senate, and now returns to the House for action on the amendments. The programme pursued when the Indian bill came back to the House probably will be followed in the case of the Sundry Civil bill. The amendments will be considered in the House before the bill is sent to conference.

There is a good deal of bitter feeling among the House factions, which may break out as soon as opportunity for debate is given, and some lively oratorical displays are expected.

TO EXTEND MAIL FACILITIES.

The Suburbs of Large Cities to be Better Accommodated.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A vigorous policy of extending mail facilities for the suburbs of the large cities as far as possible by both steam and electric cars has been adopted by Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger. Many of the big cities will secure additional service for the outlying districts if the citizens of these points co-operate with the department to make it a success.

Mr. Shallenberger is giving the matter careful attention, and as an initiative has just made contracts at Pittsburg, Penn., for additional train service to various suburbs there, within a range of about thirty miles from the city, whereby from one to three extra mails a day will result from the use of accommodation trains. Electric cars will figure largely in future postal operations, owing to the large number of settled districts where the steam roads do not touch.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, May 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

56—Fox vs. Tug Fannie Skeer. 100—McWilliams vs. Tug Walter J. Tice. 101—Shanahan vs. Steamship Jason. 62—Runa vs. Steamboat Osceola. 105—Moran vs. Haley. 116—Bartram vs. the Bark Ninevah. 117—Taylor vs. Steamship Kansas City. 118—Masten vs. United States. 119—Dailey vs. Scow Amos. 120—Steamship Peconic vs. Limitation Liability. 121—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. Canalboat Annie Burns. 122—Menantic Steamship Company vs. Pierce. 123—O'Hare vs. Steamship Germanic. 108—Olsen vs. Tugs R. H. Wilbur and Harvey Temple.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Shipman, and Townsend, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

101—North American Commercial Company vs. United States.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Lowenthal vs. Leonard. 2—Quigley vs. Levering. 3—Dalvy vs. Hirsch. 4—Fifth National Bank vs. Brewster. 5—Home Bank vs. same. 6—Tally vs. Newell. 7—Matter of Casperfeld. 8—Masten vs. Tamsen. 9—People, &c., vs. Zahn. 10—Burton vs. Mahler. 11—Meyer vs. Hickey. 12—Delaney vs. Delaney. 13—Moran vs. Bochmer. 14—Gusthal vs. Rielly. 15—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 16—Graef vs. Coenan. 17—National Park Bank vs. Whitmore. 18—McGuckin vs. Milbank. 19—Gardner vs. Hessels. 20—Dodin vs. Dodin. 21—Fourth National Bank of Waterbury vs. Gunn. 22—People, &c., vs. McMahon. 23—Matter of Ninety-fourth Street. 24—Matter of Kraemer. 25—Lane vs. Brown. 26—Randolph vs. Valentine. 27—Maddock vs. Valentine. 28—Steel & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Valentine. 29—Isaacs vs. Calder. 30—Department of Buildings vs. Wahle. 31—Same vs. Jung. 32—Mason vs. Dawson. 33—Mathewson vs. Mathewson. 34—Pelisstier vs. McKibbin. 35—Myer vs. Abbett. 36—People, &c., vs. Babcock. 37—Lawrence vs. Kline. 38—People, &c., vs. Treadway. 39—Wood vs. Wood. 40—Department of Buildings vs. Moss. 41—Lonzo vs. Tobin. 42—Lonzo vs. Tobin. 43—Scharbach vs. Polowe. 44—Same vs. same. 45—Abegg vs. Lamy. 46—Matter of Stewart. 47—Richter vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 48—Meehan vs. Foley. 49—People, &c., vs. Muller. 50—Same vs. Farley. 51—Williams vs. Williams. 52—Doyle vs. Burden. 53—People ex rel. Louvet vs. Fitch. 54—Brandt vs. Brandt. 55—Shepherd vs. Shepherd. 56—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. &c., vs. Kimm. 59—Chevra Teferia, &c., vs. Morse. 57—Wiener vs. Horowitz. 58—People, Weiselth. 60—Matter of East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 61—Matter of Minford Place. 62—Frommer vs. Mirick. 63—Cowls vs. Cowls. 64—Pacific Fire Insurance Company vs. Mulnady. 65—People, &c., vs. Chenowleth. 66—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Tree Company. 67—Rosenthal vs. Byars. 68—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 69—Atlantic Construction Company vs. Kreusler. 70—Matter of St. Lawrence Marble Company. 71—Stillman vs. Lobsitz. 72—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 73—People, &c., vs. Fox. 74—Acme Cement Plasters Company vs. Blume. 75—Cullen vs. Wiederman. 76—Wallace vs. Weingarten. 77—Saxlehner vs. Kogan. 78—Chase Granite Company vs. Lamb.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—In re Exterior Street. 2—In re Tenth Avenue. 3—In re Minford Place. 4—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 5—Gutwillig vs. Wiederman. 6—In re school site, Lewis Street. 7—Reed vs. Reed. 8—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Gerry.

Demurrers.—461—Frost vs. O'Rourke. 463—Uncles vs. Dean. 467—Strauss vs. Headly. 468—Same vs. same. 474—Burns vs. Downs. 479—Ahrls vs. Harding. 480—Baker vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 482—Mabon vs. Ongley Electric Company.

Preferred Causes.—4783—People ex rel. Keppler vs. Barker. 4707—Gallagher vs. Minturn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3855—Hackett vs. Hackett. 4398—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick. 4380—Lyle vs. Little. 4431—Starbuck vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 4090—Andrea vs. Bourke. 2862—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4778.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hardcastle for the People.

1—George H. Topakyan. 2—William D. Faulhaber. 3—Charles H. Soltan. 4—Thomas H. Sutton. 5—Dominico Pigini.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XI., for trial. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—11817—Lipp vs. Otis Brothers & Co. 11020—Ward vs. Up-Town Association. 11784—Burton vs. The Mayor, &c. 10993—Wasserman vs. Cohen. 11811—De Garmendia vs. New York Gas Light Company. 12046—Israel vs. Meltser. 9052—Mallory vs. The Mayor, &c. 11733—Alexander vs. Medam. 1125—Schweitzler vs. Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Legion. 11746—Simonson vs. Lipman. 12042—McManus vs. Security Building and Loan Association. 11550—Kelly vs. Smith. 12010—O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Company. 12313—Horn vs. James. 12266—Proctor vs. Bleecker. 12410—Scharfman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12422—Gilbert vs. American Surety Company. 11761—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Maas. 12136—Church vs. Mason. 8149—Heron v

TIMELY TOPICS OF THE TURF

Steeplechase and Hurdle Racing to be An Interesting Feature of the Sport This Week.

ENTER THE GENTLEMAN JOCKEY

A More Fashionable Class in Attendance Promised—Riley Grannan at Morris Park Without Interference by Officials—Dates and Prizes for Polo Tournaments.

Steeplechase and hurdle racing, when honest, competent men have the supervision of it, and when the horses that engage in it are what they should be—sound and thoroughly schooled—is a form of sport which is both exciting and pleasing to the eye. In former years such racing was a feature of sport in this country, but by degrees small evils crept in until finally it was given up entirely. It was in order to restore this branch of racing to its pristine glory that The Jockey Club has held out so many tempting offers to the timber-toppers this year. A renewed interest in steeplechase and hurdle racing would bring back again the former gentlemen jockeys, and as the various hunt clubs are good schools for steeplechase riders it is more than likely that many new figures will be seen "sporting silk" this year.

The re-entrance of the gentleman jockey will bring out a larger and more fashionable attendance at the races, for the various hunting colonies in the vicinity of New York will send delegations to see a gentleman rider from their own set in the pigskin on a big course.

The first of the timber-toppers to be seen on the Metropolitan circuit will be the starters in the St. Nicholas Handicap hurdle race for four-year-olds. This race will be the sixth on the card at Morris Park to-morrow, and seven horses will contest for a thousand-dollar prize. The distance is a mile and a half over a flight of six hurdles, and if the full field of seven starts excellent sport is assured.

The candidates and weights are as follows: Brown Red, 150 pounds; April Fool, 147; Forget, 146; Kilkenny, 143; Monaco, 140; Tripoli, 133, and Beaumont, 130.

The New York Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward, to be run on Saturday, should also furnish sport that will set one's blood a-tingling. It will be over the regulation steeplechase course of about two miles and a half, and a purse of $1,200 is hung out for the winner. Thirteen subscriptions have been named for this event.

The three days of racing at Morris Park this week will have other features which should draw a large attendance. The Gaiety Stakes, for fillies two years old, is on the card for to-morrow, and among the probable starters are August Belmont's highly tried Lady Marian, Marcus Daly's filly, Mekallah, the first of the get of the famous Tammany to show in the East, and David Pulsifer's Miss Tenny, the rack-looking daughter of the famous sway-backed Tenny, who won a fortune for Mr. Pulsifer, and was the idol of the racing public.

The Toboggan Handicap over the Eclipse course, and the Bouquet for two-year-olds, are the drawing cards for Thursday. First Mate and Bastion, who were withdrawn from the Metropolitan on Saturday, will meet Hastings, Casseopia, Sir Walter, Halwell, Arabian, and a number of others in the Toboggan, and a number of promising youngsters will go in the Bouquet. The Gaiety Stakes will divide honors with the New York Steeplechase Handicap as an attraction for Saturday's card.

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Riley Grannan, the young plunger, who was ruled off the Eastern tracks by The Jockey Club, on the technical charge of making a present of $500 to a jockey, has discontinued his action to obtain an injunction, restraining the Queen's County Jockey Club from ruling him off their track at Aqueduct. The grounds on which the application to discontinue the action was made were not made public, but Mr. Grannan's friends say that the step was brought about by an admission on the part of the Aqueduct people that they had made a mistake in refusing Mr. Grannan admission. It is also stated that Mr. Grannan has been assured by the lawyers for The Jockey Club that no attempt will be made to bar him from any of The Jockey Club tracks until his case against The Jockey Club is settled. Mr. Grannan was at Morris Park on Saturday and won several fair-sized bets on Deerslayer.

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The Polo Committee has prepared the dates and prizes for the Polo Association's tournaments, to be decided the first part of the season, and the schedule was sent out by Chairman Herbert on Saturday. The opening event will be the contest for the Brookline Cups, in which individual prizes will be won outright. The tournament will open May 20, and the play will continue up to May 29, on the grounds of the Country Club at Brookline, Mass. Teams of four will compete for the cups. The entries will close to-day. The next tournament, that of the Westchester Country Club, from May 31 to June 5, will also be for teams of four, the prizes being individual cups, named after the club, and to be won outright. Entries for this event will close May 20.

The second of play from June 7 to 12 will be the Devon Polo Club's field at Devon, Penn., where two events will be played—one for a handsome cup offered by John R. Valentine, for teams of four whose handicap does not exceed sixteen goals, and another for the cup presented by A. H. Alden of the Rockaway Polo Club.

The latter event is open to teams of four and must be won three times to become the property of a club. Only one tournament for the trophy can be played during the year, and then at least three teams, representing three different clubs, must compete. A choice of grounds for the year following goes to the winning club. The annual battle with mallet and ball for this cup has resulted in keen competition during the few years it has been played for. The Westchesters and Rockaway Clubs have each won the cup twice and another victory for either club will make possession of the trophy secure. The entries for both events at Devon close May 28. The next battleground will be on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club, from June 14 to 26, where the Morrell Challenge and Polo Association Cups will be played for. Entries for both events close June 4.

The first of the tournaments to be played in this vicinity will be contested on the grounds of the Meadowbrook Club, near Westbury, L. I. Teams of four will play for the Meadowbrook Cups, to be won outright, from June 28 to July 3. The entries close June 18.

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Philadelphia will pay its respects to the horse on May 25 to 29, when the annual horse show will be held, on Wissahickon Heights. The premium list is a liberal one, and prizes are offered to all classes; all recognized breeds will be there in their bravest array. A number of New York society people will exhibit. The managers of the show have arranged with the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, to give a full-dress cavalry military drill at Wissahickon Heights Friday afternoon of the exhibition week. This institution is held to rank next to West Point in efficiency, and a fine series of evolutions may be expected of the cadets. The drill will occupy about fifty minutes.

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In the notices sent out last week by the Secretary of the New York Driving Club, it was made to appear that the 2:25 trot for members was for horses in the 2:15 class. Secretary Burke has sent out the correction. In this event, Glenmire Boy, Jupiter A., King Princeps, Pastoral, Miss Jay, Newburger, Mamie R., Wilto, and Attraction will be starters.

Wheelman Run Down and Hurt.

William Schuwede, twenty-three years old, of 553 East Eighty-seventh Street, this city, went to Jersey City yesterday on a bicycle. While riding along the Hudson County Boulevard he was run into by a wagon driven by William A. Gillen of 5 Paulmier Place, Jersey City. He was thrown under the wagon and badly cut about the head, and bruised on the body. He was taken to the City Hospital. His wheel was wrecked.

TO AID THE BASE RUNNERS.

President Young Calls the Attention of League Umpires to Balks of Pitchers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—President Young of the National Baseball League has issued the following circular letter to league umpires:

"I beg to call your attention to rule 32 in relation to balking, and to impress upon you the importance of its strict enforcement. It is also equally important that your rulings should be uniform. The patrons of baseball enjoy base running, and the many violations of this rule must be stopped.

"The pitcher should be permitted to step out to throw to any base, providing he first steps out directly toward the base to which he intends to throw, and makes no forward deceptive motion whatever with either arm, foot, or body, to deceive the base runner.

"Any motion which does in fact deceive the base runner, whether intentional or not, is a balk. The rule is clearly made for the base runner's protection, and to protect and improve one of the best and most enjoyable features of the game."

THE LEAGUE GAME RESULTS.

Chicago Defeats Cincinnati 5 to 2 Before a Big Crowd.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	11	2	.846
Pittsburg	8	3	.727
Louisville	8	4	.667
Philadelphia	8	6	.571
New York	9	5	.545
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
Boston	5	7	.417
St. Louis	4	9	.308
Brooklyn	4	9	.308
Chicago	4	10	.285
Washington	3	8	.273

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 2.
At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
New York in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Washington.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Griffith was in old-time form to-day, pitching a remarkably steady game, not issuing a free pass, and striking out Miller, Vaughn, and the old reliable McPhee twice. Pfeffer's misplays were responsible for the Reds' two runs. Owing to the spectators overflowing into the field, ground rules were made allowing three bases for hits into the crowd. Dahlen's fielding was a feature. Attendance, 16,700. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McC'm'k, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Burke, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	5	0	Hoy, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	2	3	0	0
Thoton, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Flynn, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Vaughn 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Decker, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	2	2	2	Peitz, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	6	0	1	Ritchey, ss.	0	0	3	1	0
Griffith, p.	1	1	1	3	0	Ehret, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	5	10	27	13	3	Total.	2	9	27	8	11	0

*Dahlen out; hit by batted ball.

Chicago	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	.	5
Cincinnati	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Lange and Hoy. Three-base hits—Griffith. Stolen bases—Thornton, 2; Peitz. Sacrifice hits—Kittridge, Thornton, and Dahlen. Stolen base—McCormick. Double plays—Dahlen and Decker; Pfeffer and Decker; Peitz and McPhee. Struck out—By Griffith, 4. Base on balls—Off Ehret, 4. Wild pitch—Ehret. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Sunday Game Was Stopped.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 9.—There was an effort made to-day to begin baseball games on Sunday in this city. The Elizabeth team had for opponents the Trenton team. The game was set for the old Dwyer racetrack. About 2,000 persons passed the gates. When everything was ready for the game the proceedings were stopped by Chief of Police Tenny, who refused to permit the game to proceed without the sanction of the Mayor. As that official was out of town the game had to be postponed. During the week an effort will be made to secure the consent of Mayor Rankin for games. This will be opposed by the church people.

No Game at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., May 9.—The game scheduled for to-day between the Athletics and Hartford teams was not played, the management deciding not to attempt Sunday ball playing under the present opposition by the churchgoing classes.

Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—The biggest crowd of the season saw the Colonels defeat the Browns to-day in an interesting game. Hill kept the Browns' hits scattered, but Esper was not so successful against the home team. McCreery and Turner made sensational catches. Bierbauer, second baseman of the Browns, being dissatisfied, deserted his team to-day and left for his home in Erie, Penn. Score:

Louisville	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 11; St. Louis, 8. Batteries—Louisville, Hill and Wilson; St. Louis, Esper and McFarland. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 3. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Lancaster, 4; Paterson, 3.

PATERSON, N. J., May 9.—Lancaster defeated Paterson in a close game to-day, Graham's triple in the ninth scoring the winning run. Score:

Paterson	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Lancaster	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

Batteries—Spragul and Westlake; Yeager and Roth.

Newark, 13; Reading, 8.

NEWARK, N. J., May 9.—Newark won from Reading to-day before 8,000 people. There was plenty of heavy batting and loose fielding on both sides. Score:

Newark	0	3	4	1	0	2	2	1	.	13
Reading	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	8

Base hits—Newark, 13; Reading, 12. Errors—Newark, 4; Reading, 6. Batteries—Wiltrock, Johnstone, and A. Rothfuss; Amole and Barclay.

HUDSON COUNTY BOULEVARD.

Road Examined by a Joint Committee of the Jersey City and Hoboken Good Roads Associations.

The joint committee of the Good Roads Associations of Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday made an inspection of the Hudson County Boulevard. The committee is composed of Theodore Merseles, Anthony Brock, W. F. Coogan, A. P. Hexamer, Henry Mills, W. F. Whittemore, Charles W. Disbrow, F. C. Giles, James F. Newkirk, T. Tebenhoff, John S. Menagh, F. Roelker, John F. Rick, William A. Eicke, T. J. Kennedy, and Frederick G. Wolbert. The party started from Hexamer's Riding Academy, Hoboken, in open carriages, and rode to Weehawken by way of the loop, and thence to the Bergen County line. From there they drove to the south end of the road, at Bayonne. They found the road in fair condition except at the north end, where it has been badly cut up by heavy trucking. It was also poorly sprinkled.

The loop at Weehawken, the committee reports, is in very bad shape. The work has been improperly done and is not completed, having been delayed without reason, in the committee's opinion. The committee will endeavor to fix the responsibility for this, and will also make an effort to force the completion of the work as well as to prevent heavy trucking on the north end.

GOOD TIME FOR PIGEONS.

Made by Two Brockton (Mass.) Birds Released Yesterday.

BROCKTON, Mass., May 9.—Twelve birds belonging to members of the Brockton Homing Club were among the many released at North Adams this morning. The first two arrived in this city at 11:58, having taken two hours and forty minutes for the almost 114 miles.

This is thought to be a very good record, considering the weather, which was somewhat hazy and not favorable for the birds.

Next Sunday a great number of birds are to be liberated at Little Falls, N. Y., among which will be several Brockton birds.

GOOD DAY FOR OARSMEN

Harlem River Placid and Unruffled, Conditions Which Brought Out Many Shells.

PREPARING FOR THE REGATTA

All Kinds of Racing Craft Afloat—Many of the Crews Improving in Their Work—Captains Pleased at the Prospects.

Harlem River oarsmen made good use of the fine weather yesterday and were on the water early and late in all kinds of racing craft. The water was smooth, and what wind there was did not tend to make it choppy, so that the work of the crews in training for the Harlem River regatta on Memorial Day could be judged accurately. There has been a vast improvement in the work of many of the crews during the past week, especially in the eights and fours. The First Bohemian's senior eight, which was out on the river twice during the day, was very favorably commented upon. The Metropolitan junior four also attracted considerable attention by their clean, rapid stroke, that put the boat through the water at a lively rate.

The day at the Nassau Boat Club houses was the busiest so far this season. There were about thirty-five men out, and a good number of miles were added to the logbook. The club's junior four-oared gig crew, composed of Garrigues, No. 1; Smith, No. 2; Cleaver, No. 3; Clearman, stroke, and Croft, coxswain, were out during the morning and took an eight-mile spin in good form. Mackey and Davis, the senior doubles, are rowing in fine form. The junior double, composed of Carr and Rogge, are rowing well, but their work is a little ragged yet. This led them to get a cold bath Saturday afternoon, as one of the men "caught a crab" coming down the river near Madison Avenue Bridge, and they were floundering in the water a minute later. They were picked up, and after righting their gig, rowed home none the worse for their impromptu bath.

John H. Abeel, one of the oldest members of the Nassaus, made his first appearance at the boathouse during the afternoon and took this initial spin of the season. The club has decided to enter Jesse Bowers in the junior single event of the Harlem River regatta, and he is training hard every day. A regular monthly meeting of the club will be held in the Arena this evening, when six new members will be elected, making a total of eighteen new members this season.

Capt. Smith of the Wyanoke has decided to disband the eight-oared shell crew, owing to the fact that the men were not faithful in thir training. The following junior four-oared gig crew is doing good work and will be entered in the Harlem River regatta: Woolfskill, bow; Bridgeland, No. 2; Benson, No. 3; Page, stroke, and Bagge, coxswain. They are being coached by Jack Largan, an English professional oarsman, who makes them work hard and keeps them at it. During the afternoon a scrub crew took the Wyanoke eight-oared barge up the Sound as far as Oak Point, where a game of baseball was indulged in without police interference. The plunge is about the only enjoyment the Wyanokes expect to make in the Harlem River regatta.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club held a meeting at its boathouse during the afternoon, at which four new members were elected and five propositions received. It was also decided to order eight new sweeps for the eight-oared shell. The club has already entered the following junior four-oared gig crew in the Harlem Regatta: Haynes, bow; Conlin, No. 2; Ruddy, No. 3; Binzen, stroke, and Clark, coxswain. They were on the river yesterday for a practice spin, and showed marked improvement in their work. The junior double, composed of Ruddock and Russell, were also on the water.

During the forenoon the club's old centipede, which is really a four-oared gig, but each man handles two oars instead of one, causing it to look like a huge spider with eight long legs, was manned by the following crew: Gifford, bow; Russell, No. 2; Droge, No. 3; O'Regan, stroke. There was plenty of life in the crew, and they put the old boat through the water at a speed that made a passing eight crew bend to their oars.

Nagle and Amman, the Harlem Rowing Club's senior double, were on the river morning and afternoon, as were Rittler and Topping, the Harlem's junior double. Both crews are rowing in good form.

The Friendship Boat Club has decided to enter Oscar Smith in the junior single event of the Harlem Regatta. He is a very promising young oarsman, and is considered somewhat of a dark horse in the race. Capt. Aubert took his regulation spin in a single shell, and later started the four-oared barge off with a large party aboard for a pleasure trip up the river.

The members of the Crescent Rowing Club were around bright and early, and at 9:30 A. M. the eight-oared barge was manned and a start was made for Hoboken, N. J., where the club had been invited to participate in the annual opening of the Valencia Boat Club's house. The crew was made up as follows: W. McKeon, bow; Hemelright, No. 2; Gopel, No. 3; McKeon, No. 4; Mehrhoff, No. 5; Brewl, No. 6; Handibode, No. 7; Mehrhoff, stroke, and Rotchford, coxswain. Among the passengers were Josh Daly, the humorist, and the Musical Russells.

The Nonpareils were well represented on the river, as were the Dauntless, Union, and Atalanta. Capt. Cassidy of the Union is greatly pleased with the work of his senior eight crew, and says it is the best crew the club has had to represent it for several seasons.

The Captains of the various clubs along the river complain that bicycling is hurting the clubs greatly, and it is to this that they attribute the lack of men who are anxious to enter crews, for it entails hard training, and the majority see more pleasure riding the wheel and less work. As it is now, many of the club members ride to the boathouses on their wheels, take an hour's spin on the river, and ride away again.

SPRINTER ROCHE BADLY HURT.

He Will Be Unable to Compete for Harvard Again This Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 9.—As the result of an injury sustained in the athletic games yesterday, "Jimmy" Roche, Harvard's sprinter, will be unable to compete again this year. It was in the second trial heat of the 100-yard dash that the accident occurred.

It was a ten-second heat, and Roche was close on the heels of Hoffman of the University of Pennsylvania, when he broke a tendon in his leg. Roche was Harvard's best man in the shorter distances. He had done 10 seconds in the 100-yard several times last week, and his loss will be a serious one to the Crimsons at the Yale games next Saturday, and at the intercollegiate games, when he was counted on to better 10 seconds time.

A Blind Preacher Awheel.

Numbered among the votaries of cycling is Thomas Houston, the blind evangelist of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Houston is a traveling preacher, and has adopted cycling as the most convenient mode of moving from town to town while on his tours. As Mr. Houston's evangelistic work is confined to Northern New Jersey, he has no trouble from poor highways or rough roads, and is enabled through the excellent road system of that territory to make much better time than if he were forced to use the railroads. Owing to his blindness, Mr. Houston is unable to use a bicycle, but as he always travels with a companion, he has a satisfactory substitute in a machine for two. For over a year Mr. Houston has been a wheelman, and, though he is deprived of the enjoyment of the pleasant scenery, he has a much genuine pleasure out of cycling as the most enthusiastic scorcher. Although dependent on his companion for guiding the machine, Mr. Houston pedals along with vigor, and laughingly claims that he makes up for his inability to steer by doing more than his share of propelling.

THE SHOOTING WAS FATAL.

Rowly Shepardson, the Princeton Student, Dies of His Wound.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 9.—Rowly Shepardson, the Princeton student who was accidentally shot while rowing on the Raritan Canal yesterday, died from the effects of his wound this afternoon.

The remains will be removed to Richmond, Va., where Eugene Shepardson, father of the dead youth, resides.

BICYCLES.

Crescent Bicycles.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

The buying of a bicycle is a matter of serious importance. All your pleasure in cycling depends on your wise choice. In choosing the Crescent you run no risk. The unanimous testimony of Crescent purchasers—70,000 of them in 1896—should convince you that Crescent quality has no superior.

Western Wheel Works
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Catalogues Free.
Agents Everywhere.

SUNDAY RUSH FROM TOWN

Many New Yorkers Take Full Advantage of a Beautiful Summer Day.

VISITORS AT CONEY ISLAND

Bicyclists in Town Ride to the Country, While Wheelmen from the Suburbs Come Here to Visit the Grant Monument.

The chief ambition of almost everybody in town yesterday seemed to be to get out of it as quickly as possible. It was the initial rush of the season for the country and the seashore. Bicyclists were out by the tens of thousands. The only way to get an adequate idea of the numbers of them that made for the country roads in New Jersey, Staten Island, and Long Island was to watch the ferryboats when darkness began to come on. There was scarcely any room on them for anybody else.

Still, the number of wheelmen in town did not appear to be perceptibly diminished. An apparently interminable procession of them rolled along the Western Boulevard and up Riverside Drive to Grant's Monument all day long. It is apparent already that this is going to be a Mecca for bicyclists while the season lasts. Now that the bicycle trains are running, wheelmen come on Sundays from all the surrounding towns to visit it. Now they are not interfered with by throngs of pedestrians and the bicycle policemen, as they were while the preparations at the monument were in progress during the only fine Sundays they have had this season. A number of uniformed clubs from out of town were noticed on the Riverside Drive yesterday. Some of the timber used for grand stands on Grant Day has been utilized to build spacious bicyclists' "rests" along the Boulevard, where "soft" drinks are alluringly spread on tables beneath artificial greenery.

A victoria or any other kind of carriage is a rather expensive luxury on a fine Sunday, but the livery stable keepers in all parts of the city found applicants for all they could rent yesterday. A feature of the telephone business of this town on Sunday consists of messages from one stable to another asking for accommodations for their own customers, who do not like to be disappointed. The turnout of carriages during the afternoon in Central Park yesterday was larger than it has been this season. The annual rush of fashionable folk out of town is not large, as yet, for that they are missed in the afternoon drive. Nevertheless the brownstone district is beginning to take on its look of Summer desertion. A boarded front door tells the story on almost every street.

Seeing Greater New York for a Nickel.

The open cars on every surface line in the city were overcrowded all day long. The constantly increasing system of transfers, which enables people to get to almost any part of the suburbs of Greater New York for 5 or 10 cents, reaps its reward on a fine Sunday. Brooklyn offers greater opportunities than does New York in this respect, because the trolley cars run in so many different directions.

Central Park and Fort George are about the only large pleasure grounds that New Yorkers can reach by surface cars; and a trip in an open car from the City Hall to Fort George for 5 cents is certainly a long ride for the money. But for the extra 3 or 2 cents spent in getting across the East River, persons may ride nearly double the distance in Brooklyn. It costs only 5 cents to get to East New York, Bowery Bay, or the acres of cemeteries just behind Long Island City. That people on this side of the river are finding out what a chance they have to see the remoter parts of Greater New York in this way was obvious from the crowds that crossed the East River ferries yesterday.

First of the Excursion Boats.

If the men who manage the excursion boats could have foreseen the fine weather of yesterday they would undoubtedly have set more of them afloat than they did. The Staten Island Company put on its big boats and carried down thousands of people who went to South Beach or other places on the Richmond County shore. There were a couple of battleships in the bay, and the watermen found plenty of people who wanted to be rowed out to them. Bay Ridge took on some signs of Summer life. Catboats and a few of the larger single stickers that have been under cover all Winter appeared again and dotted the upper bay with their new white sails. Not many of the larger steam yachts are in commission yet, but there was an advance guard of two or three of them out for a cruise yesterday.

The Fort Lee boats were also well crowded, although the big hotel is still closed. The men who keep combination bathhouses and boat houses along the shore of the Hudson were open for business. Those that skirt the Riverside Drive are not so easy of access since the Park Department has put a high wall along the New York Central's Railroad tracks, and a corresponding increase of business has appeared above Manhattanville. The boatmen lower down are going to try for permission to put a gate against the wall. The railroad people are opposed to it because they are afraid that children will get run over.

The excursion boats that went out yesterday, particularly the Coney Island boats, were liberally patronized. There were just enough people on them to show what a pleasant way it is to go down the harbor when the boats are not loaded to the water's edge. The mendicant musicians made their usual appearance with the boats, primed with latest songs from the concert halls, which they will wear threadbare before the season is half over.

Fun at Coney Island.

Three out of every four people who went to the iron pier on the boat yesterday said: "Don't Coney Island look funny without the elephant?" But, though this familiar landmark of the pleasure beach for so many years has been demolished by fire, there was plenty going on at Coney Island yesterday to amuse the 25,000 people who went there. The various styles of slides and merry-go-rounds were in full blast and apparently making a heap of money. Naturally there was no bathing, so the bicyclists took possession of the beach. There were some exciting races on the hard, smooth sand below the first iron pier. People who wanted a quiet time of it walked to the Brighton and Manhattan Hotels. These places were not open for business, but there was plenty of room to sit down, and people who took their luncheons were allowed to eat them unmolested. Next week the painters and carpenters will get to work in earnest, and before the month is out Coney will be in full Summer swing.

SHOT BY A WELL-KNOWN WOMAN

Her Victim Is Dying, but Her Name Is Kept a Secret.

SPENCERVILLE, Ohio, May 9.—Henry Harris was found yesterday in a ditch near Keeth Park with two bullet holes in his body. He refused till to-day to tell who shot him, but in an ante-mortem statement to the Coroner and his physicians gave the name of a well-known woman as the murderess.

He is dying to-night, and the physicians and Coroner say they will not disclose the name till after Harris dies, when an arrest will be made.

BICYCLES.

We wish the world to know what the "Kimball" is made of.

That is why we invite every one to go through our factory. If you do not know good work, bring a machinist with you. The mechanical expert of a large company was sent by its President to examine the making of the "Kimball." He wrote: *"I can recommend the 'Kimball Wheel' as the best bicycle in the market to-day."*

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H. S. Cates, 1,699 Broadway.
Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.
Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard.
John Wood, 310 Lenox Av.
F. F. Gerome, 63 South Washington Square.
Jacob Ross, 4 East 60th St.
T. Ben Gausepohl, 2,610 8th Av.
E. G. P. Co., 29 Broadway.

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FACTORY AND OFFICES
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PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1897 Ideals . $35 to $75
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
339-345 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
343 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co., 28 Vesey St., New York.

WHEELMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Thrown in Front of a Car Which Was Stopped Just in Time.

Edward Lake of 64 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, had a narrow escape yesterday morning from being ground to pieces under a trolley car. He was riding on his bicycle on New York Avenue, and at St. Mary's Avenue, Rosebank, S. I., he tried to cross the trolley car tracks directly behind one car, and ran in front of another going in the opposite direction.

Lake made a desperate effort to clear the car, but in doing so was thrown almost directly in front of it. Patrick Carolin, the motorman, reversed the power and applied the brake, bringing the car to a standstill within a few feet of the prostrate wheelman. Lake's left leg was broken by the fall.

DYING FROM A SHOT WOUND.

The New Jersey Authorities Think It a Case of Suicide or Murder.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., May 9.—Mrs. Jesse B. Racinger of Yorktown is dying from the effects of a gunshot wound which was received in a manner not as yet explained to the satisfaction of the authorities. The shot carried away half the lower jaw, tore open the neck, and narrowly missed the jugular vein. The woman is said to have lain unattended from Thursday until yesterday, when the affair became known to the authorities.

The woman's husband says that on Thursday night when he returned from work he found his wife lying on the floor of the kitchen. His gun, which usually rested on a rack, was standing in a corner discharged. A trail of blood led from the gun to where the woman lay. The shot which did not strike the woman were embedded in the ceiling. He said that on Thursday night while his wife was conscious she told him she was sweeping and knocked the gun down, and it went off.

The story is a probable one, considering the surroundings, but the authorities are making an investigation and say they believe it was a case of attempted suicide or murder.

AN UNGRATEFUL TRAMP.

He Tries to Rob the Man Who Saved Him from Arrest.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 9.—William Haggerty of 24 Easton Avenue last night saw a tramp about to be arrested for being a tramp, and his sympathy was aroused. He pleaded for the man, and his life came very near paying the penalty for his successful pleading.

Thomas Hart, a tramp who follows that life as a profession, was found loitering last night by Night Watchman Oliver. Oliver was about to arrest Hart, who is known to the fraternity and to the police as "Slippery Hart." Haggerty was passing, and asked Oliver not to arrest Hart and promised to take care of him. Oliver allowed Hart to go with Haggerty. Haggerty took Hart to his room and shared his bed with him, after giving the tramp a meal such as he had not partaken of in a long time.

Haggerty was awakened about 1 o'clock this morning by a noise in his room, and looking about, saw Hart in the act of ransacking the room. Haggerty wanted to know what was meant by that, and Hart rushed at him with a razor and began to use it. Haggerty fought hard to ward off the blows, and, after a desperate struggle, managed to escape to the street, with the blood flowing from a bad wound in his face. Policeman Van Deusen responded to Haggerty's calls for aid. The officer summoned Officers Faulkner and Dunn. They entered the house and searched it for Hart without finding him. They finally located him on the roof, and went there to arrest him. When Hart saw he was cornered, he rushed for the officers, but the razor he still held was knocked from his hand. A struggle followed on the roof, and the officers had a hard time getting their prisoner to the street and to the station house. Hart was held for the Grand Jury. Haggerty's wounds were dressed by Dr. Donohue. He will recover.

Coyle Dead, His Son Arrested.

Matthew Coyle of 337 West Seventeenth Street, who was struck on the head, as alleged, by one of his sons with a beer pitcher last Monday night, died in the New York Hospital yesterday. One of the sons, Matthew, Jr., is under arrest, but the other son cannot be found. The old man was a laborer in the navy yard, and received the fatal blow during a quarrel with his sons, caused, it is said, by his remonstrating with them for going after beer continually.

Mrs. Murphy Died of Her Burns.

Mrs. Sarah Murphy, the widow who was burned by an explosion of an oil stove at her home, 145 West Thirty-first Street, Saturday, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning.

HIS FRIENDS SAW HIM DIE.

John Wesley Brundage Blew Out His Brains in the Presence of Three Men in His Parlor.

RYE, N. Y., May 9.—John Wesley Brundage, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide at noon to-day at his home here by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

He, with Joseph C. Brundage and two friends, had just returned from church, and the four were sitting in the parlor of the house, chatting, when, without warning, Brundage drew the revolver and fired. Death was instantaneous.

Brundage was sunstruck some years ago, and since then had been subject to fits of mild insanity, and had threatened to kill himself. He was a widower.

THE GREAT YERKES TELESCOPE.

Observatory for the Mammoth Instrument Almost Ready.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The observatory for the great Yerkes telescope is nearly ready at Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wis., and the forty-inch lenses will be put in place soon. The intricate machinery for operating the instrument is rapidly being put in place, under the supervision of George H. Decker of Cleveland, Ohio.

The giant driving clock which will move the telescope from east to west in exact siderial time is in position, and electric motors for other motions are set, and the six-ton tube is moved at will by the operator. The lenses will soon be in position in the most superb astronomical instrument in existence.

Prof. George E. Hale and his assistants have already in operation at the observatory a pair of twelve-inch telescopes. A machine shop for the making of the most improved minor instruments is in operation, under the supervision of Prof. F. L. O. Wadsworth.

THE INJURIES TO THE CHASE.

Revenue Practice Ship Run Down by a Boston Schooner.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—The United States Revenue practice ship Chase came into port to-day, and the story of her collision with a schooner believed to be the Richard F. C. Hartley of Boston, was told by Capt. Hamlet.

About 1:30 A. M. last Thursday, a schooner was sighted bearing down on the Chase, about fifty miles north of this port. No attention was paid to signals, and in spite of all efforts by the Chase to avoid it, the vessels came together. The Chase lost her entire headgear, bowsprit, flying jibboom, and foretopmast, and was badly jammed. The schooner was not greatly injured.

It appears that there was no look-out on the schooner, which was sailing before the wind under full canvas. The schooner declined to answer any questions and seemed anxious to get away, but her anchor had been thrown over by the shock, and she was boarded. The officers of the Chase read her name on the stern, as the Richard F. C. Hartley of Boston. The Chase will remain here until a tug is sent from Baltimore for her. No one was injured in the collision. Capt. Hamlet and his crew do not appear to have been in the slightest degree to blame, they having done everything possible to avoid the accident.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE NEW YORK Supreme Court, held at the rooms in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1897.—Present—Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of LEVETT, HILTON & Co.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of George W. Levett and Augusta Levett, a majority of the Directors of Levett, Hilton & Co., a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the City of New York, which petition is dated the 8th day of February, 1897, and on reading and filing the schedules annexed to the said petition, duly verified by the said petitioners, and the notice of motion thereto annexed and the admission of due service of said petition and notice of the application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for an order appointing a temporary receiver of the property of the corporation, with all the powers and authority of a permanent receiver, and after hearing Blumenstiel and Hirsch, attorneys for said petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before John Hone, Jr., referee, duly appointed for that purpose, at his office, No. 62 New Street, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order or judgment dissolving the said corporation and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors and stockholders should not be entered, and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of three successive weeks immediately preceding the 15th day of May, 1897, in The New York Journal and in The Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, and also in The Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, New York.

Enter, C. H. T., J.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Petitioners'

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Marvourneen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:15.
HARLEM RIVER PARK—Exhibition of Flowers, Live Stock, &c.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Guyest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHY NOT NOW?

With the opening of next week the debate on the tariff reported by the committee will begin.

That body has now got rid of most of the jobs which seemed especially attractive to it. It has killed the arbitration treaty. It has got all the patronage the President is willing to give to it. It has suspended the proclamation of the late President regarding forest reserves. It has divided up the committees among its members. It has put the Cuban revolution on the shelf.

This would be a good time for Mr. McKINLEY to ask for a Currency Commission. Neither house has much to do. The bill could be passed before the tariff comes up, or very shortly afterward, in any case. We believe that if the Administration pressed it with all the vigor and influence it could command the commission would be authorized and could be selected, appointed, and get to work by June 1. Then measures could be reported at the opening of the next session and passed before its close.

Think, Mr. McKINLEY, of what was expected of you and what you gave the country reason to expect. Your election was to settle doubts, restore confidence, and revive prosperity. We do not question your sincerity. We respect your ability. But what have you done? What doubts have you settled? In what have you restored confidence? Where has prosperity revived?

The country knew that you would urge tariff changes and higher rates. Even those who dreaded those changes and knew that higher rates would be mischievous do not now complain that you have done what you have done. But they are grievously disappointed that you have done nothing more. They do not ask you to pause or to retrace your course as to the tariff. They will bear with patience and even with cheerfulness the disturbance your tariff must bring, the burden it imposes, the restrictions on industry that it compels. But they beg you to take one plain, short, decisive step toward the lasting establishment of a sound currency. They ask you to give to the country and to the world one simple, definite sign that the promise of your election is to be fulfilled, that the vast trade of the land is to be put on the solid basis on which the trade of the civilized world rests. If you will do this, the most convinced opponents of your childish tariff policy will with joy ignore that and give you thanks and praise.

AN OFFER TO TAMMANY.

One thing the Republican politicians profess to dread if Tammany obtains control of the City Government is that the present excellent force of employés will be replaced, after the old fashion, by Tammany appointees.

That can only be done by means of Gov. BLACK'S Civil Service bill. Under the law as it is now undoubtedly the present force—outside of the police—could be dismissed, but there would be no legal means of filling the vacancies with Tammany men. They would have to be filled by general competitive examination, open to all, in which the dismissed men, if capable, would have the advantage because of their familiarity with the duties of the office.

Under Gov. BLACK'S bill every head of department could pick from among the applicants those of his own party or those indicated by his political masters. The prime object of the bill is to make this possible. Nor is it to be thought that it was solely for the advantage of Republicans. Back of the bill lies always the certainty of a "deal" if Tammany gets in, and the bill is shaped to make it convenient for Tammany to perform its part of the "deal." The whole scheme is one of plunder and division of the spoils. It is a part of the same general plan as the bi-partisan Police Board and the limited power of removal by the Mayor.

PLATT AND THE PRIMARIES.

T. C. PLATT'S defense of the primary against the unscrupulous usurpers of the Citizens' Union would evoke a guffaw from a graven image. Do you suppose, he asks, that the freemen of New York will surrender to you their primary rights to take part in the business of making platforms and naming candidates? The primary, the great training school of heelers, the bulwark of the boss's power, is not on the Unionist programme. A proposition to abolish the Constitution would not move the sensitive soul of PLATT with a deeper horror.

He has not himself hesitated to pollute this sacred fountain of popular rights. The primaries on which his enrollment and his standing as a party leader are based were denounced as fraudulent by twenty-five of the most prominent Republicans in the city. Though his primaries are commonly stuffed, he is appalled by the proposition of the men of the Union to dispense with primaries.

Let us weigh and appraise his criticism. Primaries are a means of reaching a result—the nomination. It is within any man's right to criticise the Union's plan of nomination by committee. But the signers of the enrollment blanks do not bind themselves to vote for the candidate. If they don't like him they will be perfectly free to vote for the candidate named by the delegates of Mr. PLATT'S untrammeled primaries. Suppose, however, that the plan of committee nomination yields an ideally perfect result in the selection of a candidate whose name will be received with an enthusiastic shout of approval by all friends of good government. Suppose the very best and strongest candidate is put up. Will anybody bother about the method of his nomination? Will anybody refuse to support him, or have less confidence in him because he was nominated by a committee and not by a convention? Criticism will cease with the nomination.

But that is the point where criticism of PLATT'S party always begins. The beautiful regularity of his primaries and the fine, earnest obedience of his conventions may command admiration, but the supineness of his candidates invariably awakens alarm.

A Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor whose name was cried by one man from a horseblock in Madison Square would, if he were the right candidate, have a stronger title to public confidence than a candidate wearing PLATT'S collar nominated at a convention opened with prayer.

TICKER CIVILIZATION.

British consols go up every time the infidel Turk triumphs over the Greeks. In the capitals of the great civilized Christian powers of Europe the Bourse quotations become firmer as the flag that bears the crescent presses back the flag of Christian Greece from Elassona Pass to Larissa, from Larissa to Pharsalos, from Pharsalos to Volo.

The potentates and great statesmen of Europe are reassured by news of continuing disaster to the Greek arms. The great financiers and bankers, with their large interests in Turkish bonds and with the apprehensions which they share with the potentates and statesmen about the possible consequences of a decisive Turkish reverse, are supremely content with the way things are going in Thessaly.

Persons to whom the traditions of Greece are dear, who love the Greeks for what their sires were, and who abhor the Turks as the grand assassins of the age, find all this to the last degree shameful. But it is also very modern. The market is a most potent influence.

A ticker rampant would be the most appropriate letter-head device for the stationery of the European concert.

THE LEXOW BILLS AND BLACKMAIL.

We have noted the fact that the only possible excuse for Gov. BLACK'S signature to the Lexow anti-business bills is the belief that they would never be enforced.

But there is one set of circumstances in which it is only too certain that they would be vigorously acted on. It is generally known that the funds by which Mr. PLATT keeps his despotic machine going are largely made up from the contributions of corporations and wealthy men made to protect themselves from the injury which it is within the power of the machine to inflict. These contributions are simply the ransom paid to placate those who can exact them. The Lexow bills enormously increase the power for mischief, and therefore the power for exaction, in the hands of the men who control the Government. And it will be noted that in this instance it is the Attorney General of the State, and not any local officer, who is armed with the power of injury and annoyance.

Let us suppose that the Republican machine has, through the proper roundabout agencies, suggested to any corporation producing or dealing in commodities of common use in this State the payment of a handsome sum "for campaign purposes" and the response is not so generous or so prompt as the machine desires. It is only necessary for the Attorney General to go before a Justice of the Supreme Court and to allege that he wishes to inquire whether this corporation has violated or is intending to violate the Lexow laws. The Justice will be required, even though he thinks the action of the Attorney General groundless, and probably malicious or worse, to issue an order practically in blank requiring the officers of the corporation to appear at Albany with all the books and papers under their control and be examined before a referee for such time and for as many times as may seem to the prosecutor convenient. The officers of the corporation may know that their dealings are legitimate, honest, and in every way clean. They may know that not even the dragnet of the Lexow laws can be made to reach any offense on their part. But they will seriously consider, nevertheless, whether the annoyance, loss of time, and the exposure of their purely private concerns should not be avoided by such means as the machine demands.

This is an extreme instance, but it is clearly within the range of the language of the Lexow laws. Far short of such proceedings as these, the Platt machine, through its creatures in the State service, can bring to bear pressure far more cruel and effective than that which has heretofore been available, and which has already served their ends so well. The Lexow bills are absolutely useless for any good purpose. For blackmailing they are admirably adapted.

THE MEADE MYSTERY.

"You know I do not make deals," said the Mayor to the reporters who were trying to find out why he had appointed that hardened old heeler and tax-eater, CLARENCE W. MEADE, a City Magistrate. Well, if this scandalous appointment is not the fruit of a deal it is the fruit of something very much worse—the Mayor's incapacity to understand that this man is not fit to sit on the bench and that his appointment is disgraceful. Everybody else knows that. If Mayor STRONG does not he is a very dangerous sort of Chief Magistrate. In spite of the Mayor's disclaimer, we prefer to believe that he does make deals, and that MEADE goes upon the bench a deal-made Judge. Repugnant as that explanation is to all friends of Mayor STRONG and of decent politics and respectable government, it is distinctly less shocking than the theory that his moral sense has become so blunted that he thinks "CLARRY" MEADE fit to sit as a Judge.

MEADE has been kept in public office a good part of his life by deals. The law under which the Mayor was empowered to appoint him was got through by a deal, his appointment quite likely being one of its elements. He is not a lawyer. He is a politician of the lower order, a professional office holder, and a part of the Platt machine. We believe he has never been indicted but once, and was not tried then. We have never heard that by precept or practice he ever exhibited a fondness for any other or higher standards of party management or public administration than the lowest which the people and the Penal Code will tolerate.

"Reform," in whose name so many scandals flourish, finds it up-hill work to struggle on when she meets such treatment as this in the house of her friends. This appointment may be explained as one of those lapses of which even the most virtuous are now and then guilty. But Mayor STRONG cannot be indulged in the privilege of lapses. He has no right to abuse the public confidence in that way. Everybody believes that in general he means to do right. In general, too, his perception of what is right is very clear. But now and then he stumbles and rolls shamefully to the bottom of the hill into the old Tammany bog, and there he wallows for a time, we hope not very contentedly, and then he comes back again, seemingly unashamed and tells the reporters that he does not make deals!

Taken in connection with Mayor STRONG'S recent expressions in favor of a fusion between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union, this appointment of a Platt leader indicates a disposition to restore harmony between the moral end and the wicked and impenitent end of the Republican Party. That would be of immense service to Tammany, of considerable utility to Mr. PLATT, and would postpone the attempt which the Constitution favors and the Citizens' Union is making to dissociate the City Government from party politics.

BEGGING FOR MEDIATION.

It is reported from Athens this morning that the Greek Government has applied in writing to the Ministers of the European powers in that city for mediation. It is significant that all the representatives except the German have promised to use their best offices. The Sultan is said to be ready to accept "a reasonable indemnity" with the cession of several strategic points which would give his army greater command of the Thessalian frontier.

The amount of the indemnity is really a matter of pride only on both sides, for Greece has no money, very little credit, and an enormous increase of debt from the expenditures of the war. Her previous obligations have been scaled heavily, both principal and interest. Unless any indemnity now promised were guaranteed by the powers, the Sultan would get but little from it.

Nor is the change of frontier of very much consequence. Greece clearly will not be able to fight again in a long while, and the frontiers the Sultan must watch are not in the mountains of Thessaly. At present he owes his safety to the quarrels of the powers. If this aid should fail him—as it easily may soon—or if Russia should decide to act with such allies as she can get, his danger will come from quite a different direction.

The Trustees of the Capitol, consisting of Gov. BLACK, Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF, and Speaker O'GRADY, are investigating the charges against Superintendent EASTON in a manner to minimize as much as possible the political effect of any disclosures that may be made. They are making no public inquiry and will examine no witnesses who may go out and tell what was said. They have simply taken hold of Mr. EASTON'S accounts and employed experts to examine into his purchases of supplies for public buildings and into his pay rolls and records of payments and find out what it all means. When the Trustees have been duly enlightened about the doings of the Superintendent before they reappoint him to office, they can deal with him according to their own notions of expediency and let the public know as much or as little about it as they please. This is the way to avoid a "scandal" by which the party might suffer if too much noise should be made. Will the party benefit by covering up these things?

The Cuban Republic is about to elect a new President, who will continue to transact the limited business of his office at such times and places as circumstances shall permit. But, whatever else he may be able to do, it does not now seem likely that he will be called upon to assume diplomatic relations with the President of the United States nor to thank Congress for recognizing his official existence or to play any conspicuous part in the journals of the continent. In fact, the Cuban revolution has curiously subsided in public attention since the 4th of March. Why? Mainly because enemies of the present President are in a minority, and, though Mr. McKINLEY has not changed in the slightest the policy of Mr. CLEVELAND, it no longer arouses rancor. Without rancor the stock jobbers in the Senate are unable to get up an exciting debate. In the absence of greed and hatred the Senate, as to Cuba, is dull, and the newspapers no longer either parade its action or stir it to further antics. The Cuban cause is no less worthy than it was and the Spanish policy no better. But the merits of each as a source of excitement are for the time lost.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—San Francisco papers are boasting of the accomplishment by a carrier pigeon near that city of a feat said to be unparalleled in the annals of these remarkable birds. It was not much of a flight which this pigeon made, if one counts only the number of miles that were traversed, for there were only 180 of them; the speed was even less notable, for it was nearly two months; but when it is stated that the course was over the Rocky Mountains at what was practically midwinter, the achievement is seen to be far out of the ordinary. The bird is Madam Rose, born in March, 1894, and winner of the first prize at the San Francisco show in the following January. With three others she was taken to Carson City, Nev., and released on March 17. The mountains were then covered with deep snow and swept by fierce storms, but the birds obeyed their instinct, and after only a few minutes of hesitation started straight for the lofty peaks to the westward. Only Madam Rose was ever seen or heard of afterward. On March 21 she reached Copperopolis, in Calaveras County. She had crossed a section of the Sierras where the lowest pass is 3,700 feet above Carson and 7,000 feet above the sea level, but her strength gave out on reaching Copperopolis and she fell in a dooryard there, completely exhausted. The bird was kindly cared for and her owner was informed of her whereabouts, but she was not allowed to resume her flight until week before last. Madam Rose once flew from Sacramento to San Francisco, crossing the foothills, but this was her first experience with real mountains and severe cold. The temperature for a part of her journey could not have been higher than 22° below zero.

—One has to work the bellows hard to keep his sympathy for the Greeks alight. The lack of sense they showed in rushing into an almost hopeless conflict had its redeeming features, but their failure either to conquer or to die proves that their cry of "Let us get at 'em!" owed more than a little of its vigor to a belief that they wouldn't be let. On or with their shields, the sons of Hellas would have aroused world-wide enthusiasm; as it is, the involuntary liking for a good fighter which characterizes even the most civilized of men is working havoc with much of the hatred so thoroughly deserved by the Turks.

—From a rather fierce editorial article that appears in The Chattanooga Times it appears that Southern statisticians think those of Massachusetts are deceivers of the people. The Bay State men extracted from figures showing how many spindles there are in the cotton mills of Massachusetts and in those of all Dixie the comforting assurance that Southern rivalry isn't such a terrible thing after all. Now comes the Chattanooga expert with proof, quite as elaborate, that what small part of the cotton industry as is now conducted in the North is hardly worth talking about. Bales of cotton made into cloth, not spindles put in mills, he says, are what count, and therefore how will it profit the Yankees, he asks, to increase the number of their spindles, if they give those implements comparatively less and less to do every year? The point seems to be well taken, and it will doubtless stand until those desperately ingenious mathematicians at Fall River get their slates out again and demonstrate in black and white that by no possibility can they be removed from the top of the heap.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. BUCHANAN SCHLEY, whom President McKINLEY recently dismissed from the position of Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore, thinks that some reason for his removal should have been given. In a letter to the President in which he expresses that opinion at great length and with much vigor, Mr. SCHLEY shows himself to be a rather illogical person by giving what seems to be proof that no reason for the removal existed. He shows by the reports of his official superiors at Baltimore and Washington that they were more than content with his management of the business of his office, with the discipline he maintained, and the economies he had effected. In these circumstances, how could President McKINLEY explain his action? He could not be expected to say, as Mr. SCHLEY does, that the real cause of the dismissal was a difference in politics. Such a statement would have done well enough a few years ago, but civil service reform ideas are so lamentably prevalent nowadays that it's really cruel for an efficient office holder to ask why he has been quietly and summarily decapitated. Still more cruel was it for Mr. SCHLEY to mention in his letter to the President the fact that "your two immediate predecessors—CLEVELAND and HARRISON—had adopted the rule of permitting the incumbents of an office to serve out the term of four years." Doesn't he know that the rule to which he refers is under a temporary cloud just now?

—It may interest some people to know that some other people have been moved by RUDYARD KIPLING'S "Our Lady of the Snows" to state that in 1820 WORDSWORTH addressed a poem to the Virgin in a shrine on Mount Righi and called her "Our Lady of the Snow." Nobody has yet declared that KIPLING stole his pretty phrase from the older poet, but the Canadians are angry enough to do it, and the rest of us ought to be laying in a store of indignation to be used in denying the silly charge.

—M. EMILE ZOLA will now be able to describe in the most realistic manner just how it feels to be knocked down and stepped on by a horse, and immediately afterward to be run over by a heavy cab. All this happened to M. BRUNETIERE'S dearest enemy the other day, and, curiously enough, the Paris papers are congratulating France and the world in general that the accident had no serious results. M. ZOLA was crossing the Rue de Provence when on his way home along the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, when the cabman determined, after the custom of Parisian cabmen, to punish him for daring to get in the way. There was a vehement collision, more vehement ejaculations, and then the godfather of naturalism, covered with mud, was helped to his feet. With the exception that his purse and his pince nez were missing, M. ZOLA found himself intact, though sadly shaken and covered with bruises. He withdrew from the disputations of the crowd into a neighboring café, while outside the place the populace took sides, some blaming the unlucky cocher and others the pedestrian. M. ZOLA, however, kindly assured the police agent that he himself was entirely to blame for the accident, and the driver was allowed to proceed on his way. After a short rest, the novelist was able to continue on his homeward journey, followed by a crowd of street idlers.

—Considerable light is thrown on the present situation at Athens by the revelation that King GEORGE, if deposed, will enjoy for the rest of his life an allowance of $120,000 a year, while if he abdicate he is to get only one-third of that amount. It would, of course, be going too far even to hint that the King's recent policy has been inspired by a desire to make his deposition inevitable, but his failure to abandon a throne which has become most uncomfortable is no longer mysterious.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov. Grout of Vermont is considerable of a farmer for a New Englander, and this season he has tapped 45,000 maple trees and made 12,000 pounds of sugar and syrup.

* * *

Three-fourths of the $50,000 bequeathed to the Hunt Library fund in Nashua, N. H., has been temporarily made unavailable by the successive closing of three banks in that city.

* * *

Col. Granville O. Haller, a retired United States Army officer who died in Seattle, Washington, May 7, served in the Mexican and Indian wars and in the war of the rebellion. He was seventy-eight years of age.

* * *

Rhode Island has a State tree—the maple—chosen three years since, and now some 80,000 of the school children of the State have been expressing their choice by vote for a State flower. The selection is to be publicly announced on Arbor Day, next Friday.

* * *

A recent police census shows that there are 104,000 buildings of all kinds in the City of Baltimore, Md. Among them are 85,936 dwelling houses, 400 churches, 1,050 manufactories, and 303 schoolhouses and other educational buildings. There has been a gratifying increase within two years, when the last census was taken.

* * *

Arkansas had eleven Governors under French rule, nine under Spanish rule, four while it was a Territory, and twenty-three since it was admitted as a State into the Union, besides eleven acting Governors. From 1803 to 1819 it was a part of Louisiana, and there is no roster of its Governors.

* * *

Though believed by his friends and his physician to be mortally ill, ex-Senator Richard Coke of Texas was at his request placed in a carriage at his home in Waco on Wednesday last and slowly driven around the resident portion of the city. He said he wanted fresh air and a sight at the green trees, but he soon wearied, and was taken home again. The exertion, however, was believed to have been temporarily beneficial, as after it he fell into a deep slumber. His affliction is paralysis, which is affecting his brain, and his appearance is said to indicate great pain, but he does not complain.

* * *

The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, which is edited by an old soldier, says that one of the bravest soldiers of the war of the rebellion (name not given) said recently in talking about stories told at campfires and soldier gatherings, that it was practically impossible for a soldier after a long lapse of time to remember the details of engagements in which he took part. Some one incident might fasten itself so firmly on his mind that he could not be mistaken about it even thirty years after, but as a rule even the most active soldiers in some particular battle could not now recall clearly and beyond dispute or doubt the details and particulars of that engagement.

Words of Commendation.

ANDOVER, Mass., April 15, 1897.—* * * "I wish to express my unqualified approval of THE TIMES as a daily newspaper for the household." Mrs. FRANCIS HOWE JOHNSON.

LETOHATCHEE, Ala., April 12, 1897.—* * * "I consider THE NEW YORK TIMES the best and most conservative journal in the United States or elsewhere." C. P. ROGERS, Sr.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 15, 1897.—* * * "We consider THE TIMES, with the recent improvements, the finest paper printed in the United States." WILLIAM W. MARCLAY.

All the News That's Fit to Print.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The cleanly and commendable NEW YORK TIMES, which makes a sharp and very creditable contrast with the "Hogan's Alley" style of newspapers, flies this burgee at its masthead: "All the news that's fit to print." It is good to learn that notwithstanding its strict avoidance of all sensationalism—or perhaps because of that rule—our New York contemporary is prospering, even while some of its neighbors, supposed to be on the heights of success, are in reality losing money and business.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

No Unworthy Hero.

From The San Francisco Wave.

We have never had an unworthy hero—be it said to our National honor.

At Last.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The Humane Society of Warren, Ohio, has had a woman arrested for abusing her husband.

'Twas Not Always Thus.

From The Utica Observer.

Whoever gets the street cleaning contract will be obliged to do the work. This is a fair warning.

The Supervising Architect.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for the resignation of Supervising Architect Aiken. Why not ask for the abolition of the department?

A Republican Nominee.

From The Washington Times.

Some of the silver Republicans from the Western States say that the ex-President means to contest with Major McKinley the Republican nomination in 1900.

Boston as a Patron of Art.

From the Boston Journal.

One of the most celebrated painters in this town advertised a few days ago a sale of paintings by him. There was not one picture sold. Furthermore, there was not even one visitor to the studio the day of the sale.

The New Kentucky Senator.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

That a Republican thus goes to the Senate, instead of a Democrat, is due to the course of the silverites in the Legislature, who subordinated all else to the desperate chance of advancing the personal fortunes of one most selfish politician.

A Utilitarian Age.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

Those unreasonable people who object to seeing Niagara butchered to make a Buffalo workday are coming to the fore again. The fact is, it is a world of electricians and bicyclists, and the rest of us, pedestrians, beauties of nature, and all, have to go to the wall.

Sure of One Thing.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Omaha Bee editorially remarks that "Harold Sewall's father played the part of left bower to the Popocratic kite in the last Presidential election." We don't know what the "left bower of a kite" is, but it evidently is a flat failure, whatever else it may be.

Boston Liquor Dealers Helped.

From The Boston Transcript.

In her ten years' no-license celebration the City of Cambridge should not forget to give due recognition to the keepers of the saloons upon the Boston side of the Charles, without whose continuous and cheerful assistance it might not have been possible for the University City to have this celebration at all.

The Seventh Regiment.

From The Boston Journal.

It is to be hoped that all enlisted men in the Massachusetts Militia will try to see the Seventh New York when it parades in Boston the last of this month. The care its members show about their uniforms and the spirit with which they drill combine to make them about as near an ideal military command as any in the United States.

Approach of the Millennium in Boston

From The Boston Herald.

Time was when it was more or less fashionable for certain well-to-do Bostonians to go out of town on the first day of May, in order to escape taxation here, but we don't hear so much about this sort of thing nowadays. Everybody appears to have reached the sensible conclusion that there's no money made or happiness achieved by attempting to dodge one's taxes.

A Cordial Invitation.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Those wealthy residents of New York who are threatening to move so as to not spend their last days in the Empire State on account of the graduated inheritance tax will be very welcome in Vermont. A residence among our green hills will not only tend to prolong their days, but it will also enable them to leave their wealth to their friends without taxation, provided they do not go outside of the family for that purpose.

The Bostonians and the Mayflower.

From The Providence Journal.

The fiction that most Bostonians are descendants of the men and women who "came over in the Mayflower" has not yet been exploded, as recent comments indicate. As a matter of fact, the old Boston families were not of the Mayflower party. Most of them came from Suffolk with Winthrop, and settled, first at Salem, then at Boston, eight and ten years after the Plymouth Colony had been founded. Yet the Mayflower legend is still vigorous, like some other legends that pass as history.

DIFFERS WITH BISHOP POTTER.

Introduction of Machinery Has Been a Boon to the Workingman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your excellent editorial in today's issue on the condemnation of machinery by Bishop Potter, I feel that the good Bishop—whom I revere as much as any living man, and of whose communion I am a member—is mistaken. Nothing is more certain than that the introduction and application of machinery have improved the condition of the workingman, and precisely in the ratio that it has been adopted are the workingmen most prosperous.

No one, for example, would think of comparing the condition of the workingman of to-day with his condition before the introduction of the steam engine, which made the use of machinery on an extended scale possible, and yet the steam engine almost created riots in England when it was introduced there, because the working men and women thought it would deprive them of their living.

But we have only to contrast the general condition of the inhabitants of those countries in which machinery is least used with that of the countries in which it is most used to demonstrate the fallacy of the Bishop's argument on this particular subject. On most subjects the Bishop is singularly sound. C. W. W.

New York, May 6, 1897.

Issue of the Next Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In replying to the letter signed by "H." it may be said that it has been the experience that every time a combination has been made with the Republican machine to overthrow Tammany Hall it only made it easier to accomplish the deal that is invariably made. What benefit has New York City derived from the legislation carried out under the dictation of the "boss" of the Republican machine? Tom Platt, who is not even entitled to a vote here, is only trying his best to hand the city over to Tammany Hall, so as to reward certain of his political friends. Have we not seen enough of this during the session of the Legislature just closed, when the orders were to jam one bill after another through, not paying any attention to the taxpayer who has to foot the bill? During the coming election no National issues are at stake, and the only question is whether we want to see the city properly governed or not. Col. Waring has shown to every one what can be accomplished in one department when properly administered, and where the men retain their positions from their fitness alone and not by their pull. Are we going to return to the old Broom Brigade again?

New York, May 6, 1897. C.

The Times's Sunday Supplements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the way THE TIMES is appreciated by people of taste in a North Massachusetts town, where I sent the Christmas and Easter numbers:

"We are more pleased than I can tell you with the Easter number of THE TIMES, with its beautifully illustrated Sunday Magazine Supplement. This and the Christmas number are wonders of beauty and interest, and many of the pictures are quite new to us. I have cut out and mounted on large cards all the Christmas pictures, and shall do the same with these. We have been meeting a few other ladies every Monday afternoon to read and talk about the Italian painters, so these pictures from THE TIMES'S beautiful Supplement have a special interest to us."

How many, many little family and village circles would gladly make a similar report, and will respond with hearty sympathy to this one? AN OLD TIMES READER.

New York, April 24, 1897.

A Tariff Object Lesson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

California navel oranges are now retailing at from 50 to 60 cents per dozen. Sicilian oranges are being sold by the peddlers at from twelve to eighteen for 25 cents. This under the Wilson tariff, which imposes a duty of not quite one-third that of the proposed Dingley bill. At present the consumption of California oranges is restricted to the well-to-do, while the poor laboring man consumes the foreign fruit. Under the Dingley bill it will only be millionaires who can afford to eat California fruit, while the poor laboring man will be entirely deprived of that very necessary and healthy food, and the revenue from imported oranges will be next to nil. IMPORTER.

New York, May 4, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Quite Another Affair.

"Love laughs at locksmiths, they say."

"Yes, but you never hear of love laughing at goldsmiths."—Chicago Record.

Excessive Prudence.

He—You insist on my getting my life insured before we are engaged?

She—Yes—even before you ask papa.—Harlem Life.

Why She Hated Him.

Photographer (to bride)—Now, young lady, please look pleasant. It's only for just one second.—Collier's Weekly.

Surprising Ignorance.

He—You say he is an ignorant man?

She—Why, yes; he must be. I heard some one say he didn't know what fear was.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Guest's Opinion.

"What have you against this hotel?" demanded the landlord.

"Almost everything is 'extra' except the meals. They're the worst I ever contended with."—Detroit Free Press.

The Advantage.

"The rooms are rather small," said the prospective Summer boarder.

"The advantage of that," said the hotel keeper, complacently, "is that not so much fresh air is required to keep them cool."—Philadelphia North American.

Queer.

"Queer, isn't it?" "What's queer?" inquired another. "The night falls." "Yes." "But it doesn't break." "No." "The day breaks." "Yes." "But it doesn't fall." "No." "Queer, isn't it?" And he was gone.—Quenemo (Kan.) Republican.

Irreconcilable Differences.

Alice—Why did she refuse him—because they were of different faiths?

Clara—Yes.

Alice—And he refused to change his religion?

Clara—Oh, no; his wheel.—Judge.

Strange.

"Yes," said the young wife, sadly, "I am satisfied that he doesn't love me any more."

"Isn't it strange to find satisfaction in anything like that?" asked her dearest girl friend.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Clothes and Credit.

When a man realizes that he can't pay his debts, and has got to ask for an extension of time, the first thing for him to do is to go to a fashionable tailor and get him a new suit of clothes. Creditors are seldom lenient with a seedy man.—Somerville Journal.

Too Zealous.

"Did that lawyer get a clear view of the case?" inquired the litigant's friend.

"No; I'm afraid he didn't. I told him that my trouble was about money, and he seemed to be proceeding on the theory that by relieving me of my money he would cause the trouble to disappear."—Washington Star.

An Escaped Danger.

"Do you know it is a good thing for the human race that it is so short-lived?"

"I'd like to know how."

"Just think how utterly spoiled a boy would be, for instance, who had all his great-great-grandmothers, great-grandmothers, and granamothers to take an interest in his career."—Indianapolis Journal.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

"Rhubarb" Kipling in London News

A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a throne,
And asked as a special favor
To correct the mistaken tone
Of those who write for a living
And slander in verse and prose
This sunny land of Canada,
Termed "Our Lady of the Snows."

Neither with laughter nor weeping,
Fear or the child's amaze,
But pleasantly under sunny skies,
Canadians go their ways.
And when poets who never saw us
Talk of a land of snows,
We're apt to cease to woo the muse
And descend into vulgar prose.

Our speech is clean and single,
And we talk of common things,
Words of the wharf and market place
And the ware the merchant brings;
Favor to those we favor,
But a stumbling block to our foes—
That blundering army of writers,
With bullets of verse and prose.

We'll call the Chiefs to Council,
And revise the libel law,
We'll make it cover the case in point
If it takes a month of jaw.
This is our message and answer,
Come over and view the land;
Perhaps you'll find it quite as hot
As India's coral strand.

A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a throne,
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But libeled in my own.
And if we meet this lady—
This fabled dame of Snows—
We'll shut the gates upon her, and
Extend a hand that's froze.

Prefers to Remain Decent.

From The Buffalo Catholic Union and Times.

"All the news that's fit to print" is what THE NEW YORK TIMES claims to give its readers. Evidently THE TIMES is not yet up to the standard of the "New Journalism." It prefers to remain decent.

GREECE TIRED OF WAR

Makes Written Application to the Powers Asking for Their Mediation.

TURKEY FAVORABLE TO A SETTLEMENT BY DIPLOMACY.

The Sultan Willing to Accept a Reasonable Indemnity—Does not Want Thessaly, but Only a Few Strategic Points.

ATHENS, May 9.—Greece has made a written application to the powers through their representatives at Athens, with a view to obtaining mediation. All the representatives have promised in their replies to use their best offices, except the German Minister, who merely has acknowledged the receipt of the note from the Cabinet.

It is understood that Greece agrees to confide her interests to the powers in the peace negotiations.

M. Skoulodis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in an interview to-day that he expected many difficulties would be encountered in the peace negotiations.

The Porte is said to be favorable to mediation by the powers, but declines to consent to an armistice on the ground that this would enable Greece to reorganize her forces.

As a matter of fact, Turkey continues to send troops from Salonica homeward, and it is probable that Osman Pasha has returned to Constantinople from Salonica. In view of these facts it may be assumed that an early cessation of the war is expected, but the continuance of a state of war is regarded at Constantinople as well as among the representatives of the powers here as favorable to the efforts of diplomacy.

Without doubt hopes have been raised in Turkey that the Ottoman Government may be allowed to annex Thessaly and restore the old frontier of 1881. The Sultan, however, is not inclined to risk such a step. On the contrary, he opposes it uncompromisingly, and will not yield to the pressure of the war party at Constantinople.

He would be satisfied with a reasonable indemnity, and a slight rectification of the eastern Thessalian frontier, such as would give Turkey several strategic positions in the vicinity of Nozeros.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says: "Turkey will certainly claim a fair allowance of the rights of a victor, and in this claim she will be supported by Russia and Germany."

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Constantinople says it is probable that Turkey will demand a war indemnity of over £6,000,000.

QUEEN OLGA TO THE CZAR.

Reported Telegram to St. Petersburg Asking Russian Mediation.

ATHENS, May 9.—It is reported that Queen Olga has sent a telegram to the Czar, soliciting the mediation of Russia.

TURKS MOVING ON DOMOKOS.

Believed There They Contemplate Making An Attack on the Grecian Stronghold.

ATHENS, May 9.—The telegraph is still working to Domokos, and the latest dispatch from that point says that the Turks are half way between Pharsalos and Domokos, and are believed to be planning an attack upon Domokos. The Turks do not molest the inhabitants of the villages they have occupied, but they have burned houses and plundered several churches at Pharsalos.

A dispatch from Lamia, dated yesterday, said the Crown Prince Constantin was still at Domokos.

The dispatch said that the exodus of inhabitants from Domokos, Lamia, and the surrounding country continued.

Gen. Smolenski is now with the Greek forces at Persepla, where he is expecting a fresh attack. Ricciotti Garibaldi was with Smolenski yesterday at Almyros, in command of the Italian volunteers. It is taken for granted he now is with Smolenski at Persepla. Persepla is situated close to the Sourpi Pass, on the old frontier line.

TURKS' ENTRY INTO VOLO.

Protection Guaranteed the Inhabitants by Edhem Pasha—Greek Fleet Withdraws.

VOLO, May 9.—Before the Turkish troops entered Volo yesterday Edhem Pasha sent a flag of truce with a proclamation that he would protect all inhabitants remaining in the town.

A touching scene ensued. In the principal street an immense crowd gathered, with anxious, upturned faces, listening eagerly to the reading of the proclamation. When the reading was finished, a murmur of intense relief was heard throughout the throng, quickly followed by frantic shouts of "Long live the Sultan."

But there still remained cause for the most serious anxiety, for the question was, then, whether the Greek Admiral, whose ships were lying off the town and in plain sight, would accept Edhem Pasha's terms. A single gunshot from the fleet would have compelled the Turks to treat Volo as hostile.

Three newspaper men, including the correspondent of The Associated Press, were appointed a deputation to go on board the flagship and get the Admiral's reply. They bore a white flag. At the quay, however, they met the Captains of the foreign warships with a written communication from the Admiral saying he intended to remain in front of the town until assured that it would be occupied quietly.

To this the Turkish commander replied that only one battalion would enter, the main army going into camp outside, and he again requested that the Greek fleet be withdrawn, as otherwise he could not be responsible for what might occur.

The Greek Admiral remained off Volo long enough to satisfy himself that the promise of protection to the people given by Edhem Pasha would be kept. He then withdrew his squadron.

THE AFFAIR AT PHARSALOS.

Officers of the Greek Army Disavow Responsibility for the Disgraceful Retreat.

LONDON, May 10.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says: "The Journal Akropolis publishes some startling revelations. It sent a correspondent to Pharsalos to investigate the cause of the retreat from Larissa, and he was allowed to question the members of the dismissed staff.

"Without exception they denied that they had refused to carry out the orders of the Cabinet, save on one occasion, when the Government wished to remove some superior officers from their commands. On all other occasions the staff was in complete harmony with the Cabinet. The Ministers had, indeed, ordered the army to remain on the defensive; but the staff considered that a defensive position would be most effectually secured by advancing to certain points.

"The officers positively denied giving the order for the general retreat from Matti, and declared that they were not responsible for the abortive attack on Menexe. They explained that the retreat began with wholesale desertions from the division of Col. Mavromichalis, facing the Turkish position at Dereli. Then the panic spread; the staff was powerless to check it, and a reorganization to defend Larissa was impossible. M. Ralli came to headquarters during the night and begged the staff to save the army.

"With refernce to the retreat in Epirus the papers print the following extraordinary telegram from Col. Botzari:

"'It is a disgraceful slander to say that I ordered the retreat. My brigade had advanced victoriously to the gates of Janina. Why it retreated is a question for a court-martial to decide, and the guilty parties should be punished with death.'

"The Foreign Legion fought heroically at Pharsalos, losing about forty killed and wounded. With 500 Evzones, the Legion resisted 3,000 Turks, but was ultimately forced to retreat over the hill. On reaching the valley they found that the main body had abandoned them."

The Times's correspondent at Velestino says: "When the troops here heard of the retreat from Pharsalos they pronounced it a betrayal. Certainly it is unfortunate that the Crown Prince Constantine should a second time be obliged to begin a retreat."

MORE TROOPS FOR TURKEY.

Edhem Pasha Ordered to Hasten His Advance in View of Possible Intervention.

LONDON, May 10.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Turkish Military Commissioners held a prolonged conference with the Sultan to-day at Yildiz-Kiosk, and decided to increase the troops in European Turkey to 432,000 men, a decision ratified by the Sultan.

"In view of the possible early intervention of the powers Edhem Pasha has been ordered to hasten his advance, leaving the line of communication to be guarded by reinforcements which are daily dispatched to the front."

MURAVIEFF AGAINST THE DANES.

Working with the Czar for the Dethronement of King George.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says:

"The secret struggle at the Russian Court continues. Count Muravieff, the Foreign Minister, who has absolute influence over the Czar, resists the influence of the Dowager Empress and wishes to see the Danish dynasty in Greece dethroned and expelled."

RESCUING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

People from Villages on the Epirus Go Aboard Greek Warships.

ATHENS, May 9.—The Greek Western squadron has rescued large numbers of women and children from villages along the Epirus coast threatened by the Turks. Some Greek troops from Velestino have embarked on the Greek-men-of-war at Volo. Stylis, near Lamia, has been made the port for revictualling the Greek Army.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

Col. Vassos Says Union Between the Island and Greece Is Inevitable.

ATHENS, May 9.—In the course of an interview to-day Col. Vassos said:

"The union between Crete and Greece is now an actual fact, and nothing is lacking but the consent of Europe. The foreign Admirals recently asked my authority to advance their troops in Crete beyond the zone previously occupied.

"The powers may do what they like. The union of Crete and Greece is inevitable and a necessity."

The Government has addressed a request to the powers to allow their Admirals in Cretan waters to permit the Greek warships to embark the troops that have been recalled. The Government explains the recall as due to the urgent need of men for the defense of Thessaly.

LONDON, May 10.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"So great is the change in public sentiment that no opposition whatever is provoked by the decision to recall the army from Crete. King George, who was believed to be unapproachable on this subject, has finally yielded with good grace."

VICTORS AT THE TURN FEST.

The Men to Whom Laurel Wreaths Were Given in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The twenty-seventh National festival of the North American Gymnastic Union, or Turnerbund, to-day, closed a most successful meeting of four days, and prizes were awarded to the victors. Like those given by King George of Greece to the successful competitors in the Olympian games at Athens last year, they consisted of laurel wreaths. Each wreath was tied with a white satin ribbon, inscribed with the words "Twenty-seventh Bundes-Turn-Fest, St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1897." A diploma accompanied each wreath.

The results in the different contests follow:

Group 1, in Class Competition, 115 Classes Competing—Division A, Philadelphia T. V., won first prize; Division B, Denver T. V., first; Division C, Holyoke (Mass.) T. V., first; Division D, Plattsmouth (Neb.) T. V., first.

Group 2, in Class Competition, 10 Classes Competing—Central T. V. of Plattsburg, first.

Group 3, in Society Competition, 10 Classes Contesting—South St. Louis T. V., first.

Individual Contests, Sharpshooting, 19 Men Competing—W. F. Rossler, St. Louis T. V., first.

Club Swinging, 15 Competitors—Fred Metz, Newark, N. J., first.

Wrestling, Catch-as-Catch-Can, Heavyweight, 14 Competitors—F. G. Eisner, Aurora T. V., Chicago, first.

Middleweight—Fourteen competitors; H. W. Abecken, Concordia T. V., St. Louis, first.

Lightweight—Twelve contestants; Theodore Koppen, South St. Louis, first.

Individual work on apparatus and in field sports—One hundred contestants; George Vervallen, Denver T. V., first.

Fencing with foils—Thirty-three competitors; A. Zeger, Chicago T. G., first.

Fencing with broadswords—Ten competitors; F. Turnt, Chicago T. G., first.

Swimming—Distance, 1,580 feet. Fourteen competitors; John T. Taylor, Central T. V. of Pittsburg, first. Time—9:08⅘.

Individual contests in high jumping, putting up the eighty-pound weight, and hop, step, and jump—Chris Wendell, Buffalo, N. Y., first.

To Break a Bicycle Record.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Henry Smith of the Century Cycling Club of Maryland started at 6 A. M. to-day to break the National twenty-four-hour road record, which is now 295 miles 264 feet.

At 10:45 P. M., Smith completed his 220th mile. He is riding in fine form, and looks good for 310 miles before 6 A. M.

The L. A. W. to Punish Rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The officials of the League of American Wheelmen have determined to punish all persons identified with the California Associated Cycling Clubs, whether as racing men, officials, or members.

From information received from Henry Goodman of Portland, Ore., and others representing the league on this coast, it is learned that the penalty to be visited upon the riders will be suspension for a term of two years from May 5 from all privileges of the league.

Fortnightly Shakespeare Club Dines.

The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club held its annual dinner at the Marlborough Hotel Saturday night. Mrs. Anna Randal Diehl, the President, acted as toastmistress, and Thadeus B. Wakeman, Mrs. Jennie de Lam Lozier, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, the elocutionist; Dr. Brodnax, Mrs. Brodnax, H. B. Nliles, E. S. Werner, and Robert R. Diehl, the Secretary, responded to various Shakespearean toasts.

Street Car Company Election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis, in that city on Tuesday, an opposition ticket to some of the present officers will be presented by those holding stock in this city. The Philadelphia holdings are large, and their opposition is said to be based on difficulties with politicians.

Mrs. Paul of Malden, Mass., a Suicide.

BOSTON, May 9.—Mrs. Ellen W. Paul, wife of John W. Paul of Malden, committed suicide by drowning in the Mystic River this morning. She had been ill for some time. She was about sixty-five years old.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

The Policy of Nicaragua Changing in Several Important Respects.

NO MORE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The Ring and Stables of a Paris Circus Burned Yesterday—Spain Wants Money to Continue the Fight in Cuba and the Phillipines.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 9.—President Zolaya has signed the law abolishing capital punishment from and after July 1 next.

Nicaragua is about to establish a postal package service under the treaty with Germany, signed last February. The rate on fifteen grammes will be 80 cents, (in gold,) and on fractional excesses 10 cents. Money, watches, jewelry, and such importations as are prohibited by law will be excluded from the service.

The tax on exported bananas will be suspended from and after July 1 next.

A LARGE SUM FOR CHARITY.

A Generous Anonymous Giver Sends the Paris Bazaar About $187,500 to Swell Its Receipts.

PARIS, May 9.—An anonymous donor has sent the sum of £37,500 to the Committee of Management of the Charity Bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, which was the scene of last week's terrible tragedy from fire.

This amount, with the proceeds of the first day's sale, £1,800, equals the full receipts of the bazaar of 1896, and the committee is thus enabled to make distribution as before.

DUC D'AUMALE'S WILL.

His Vast Estates Are Bequeathed to the Duc D'Orleans.

PARIS, May 9.—Duc d'Aumale left two wills, one in France and the other in England. Under the former he designated five executors, who are to take care of Chantilly for a year until the institute can enter into possession.

The estate of the Duc goes to the Duc d'Orleans, who will possess the entire Eu estates, and also receive the vastly productive estates at Zucco, in Sicily, and Wood Norton, England, with a large sum in the guise of revenues bequeathed by the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres.

It is said that the Duc d'Aumale has left copious memoirs, which may be published in the course of a few years.

FIRE IN A PARIS CIRCUS.

The Ring and Stables Burned, and Two Persons Injured.

PARIS, May 9.—The ring and stables of the Circus Moller were burned to-night, a fireman and a policeman being seriously injured.

M. Casimir Perier was to have presided at the opening of a charity fête in the circus to-day, but the function was postponed in consequence of the terrible calamity at the Charity Bazaar last Tuesday.

To Reconcile France and Germany.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Paris says it is reported that Prince Radziwill, who represented the Emperor William at the funeral service held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame for the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire, has a mission to improve the relations between France and Germany.

Spain In Want of Funds.

MADRID, May 9.—The Queen Regent has issued a decree authorizing the raising of £8,000,000 to be secured by the customs duties of Spain, to meet the cost of military operations in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The Bank of Spain will undertake the issue.

Election Disorders in Spain.

MADRID, May 9.—Serious disorders have broken out in several places in connection with the municipal elections now in progress. At Bilbao, the Socialists have made violent demonstrations, and at Linares a Liberal voter has been killed.

President Faure's Visit Given Up.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berlin says The Tageblatt is authorized to announce that M. Faure's proposed visit to St. Petersburg has been abandoned.

FORMER OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Misappropriation of Funds and Illegal Charges Alleged.

GENESEO, N. Y., May 9.—Two of the sealed indictments handed down by the Grand Jury in session here last week were against former county officials.

Former County Treasurer James B. Hampton has been indicted for grand larceny in the second degree in misappropriating the county's funds. An indictment has also been found against John L. Scott, who for nine years prior to 1895 was Superintendent of Poor of the county. It is alleged that Scott made illegal charges against the county.

WANTS AN ABUSE CORRECTED.

Commander Stahl of the New Jersey G. A. R. Off for Washington.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—Commander E. C. Stahl of the New Jersey Grand Army of the Republic has gone to Washington for the purpose of seeing President McKinley and persuading him to attend the encampment of the division in June at Atlantic City.

During his stay in Washington Commander Stahl intends to draw the attention of the Commissioner of Pensions to a practice he claims is permitted in the New Jersey Soldiers' Home. He says it consists in retaining a portion of the pensions of the inmates for the benefit of the State, amounting to between $7,000 and $8,000.

A bill was passed at the recent Legislature prohibiting this, but it has not been approved by Gov. Griggs. Commander Stahl believes that the Governor does not favor the measure, and unless he receives word by Tuesday that the Governor has signed the bill he will bring it to the attention of the Commissioner.

Lebanon Aid Society Reception.

Several hundred society people met Saturday night at Sherry's to attend the reception of the Lebanon Hospital Aid Society. The guests were entertained with a vaudeville programme. An elaborate supper followed. The affair was attended purely by invitation, but is expected to furnish a substantial stimulus to donations for the Lebanon Hospital, Charles H. Harris, President of the society, was in charge, assisted by Morris Beckert, Edgar Wessel, Harry Mandell, Kaufmann Mandell, Jesse H. Wasserman, Joseph Fisher, Abe Costumer, William Goldsticker, Joseph Harris, Benjamin Weil, and Mr. Levine.

Greenwood Athletic Club Bouts.

At the Greenwood Athletic Club, Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, there will be three bouts of ten rounds each on Saturday, the 15th. Jimmy Kelly of New York and Terry McGovern of Brooklyn, at 115 pounds; Jack Gibbons of South Brooklyn and Jimmy McKeever of Philadelphia, at 128 pounds, and Charley Hildt and George Blakeley of the Ninth Ward, at 160 pounds, will be the contestants.

Woman Took Carbolic Acid.

Mary Norton, twenty-nine years old, who lived with her husband Patrick, in 406 East Sixteenth Street, committed suicide at 12:45 o'clock this morning, by drinking carbolic acid. Mrs. Morton had been despondent for some time past. She told her husband last night that she was tired of life.

Fishing in Moosehead Lake.

BANGOR, Me., May 9.—The ice left Moosehead Lake on Saturday afternoon. Many fishermen are already at the lake.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

TREES ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Difficulties in the Way, It Is Said, Can Be Overcome and the Thoroughfare Beautified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your editorial in last Sunday's issue concerning tree planting on Fifth Avenue, it may be said that it is true that the conditions are not ideal, but it is also true that on the lower part of that avenue—from Washington Square to Thirteenth Street—trees have been growing and thriving for fifty years. Unfortunately there have been but few trees planted above that point, hence the barren aspect of what would be otherwise a beautiful driveway and a suitable approach to Central Park.

From Washington Square to Thirtieth Street the soil is generally sandy and well adapted for growing trees. On Murray Hill some rock will be encountered, but trees frequently grow in rocky soil. While the prevailing conditions are not all that could be desired, many hundreds of trees can be successfully grown on Fifth Avenue. To obviate in a measure the disadvantages of the new asphalt pavement, patterns for an iron grating that will admit of moisture and air around the roots of trees are now being prepared and will shortly be tested by one of the nurserymen who has taken an interest in tree planting in the city. The roots of trees are also nourished to a considerable extent by the rain falling on their leaves and branches and following their trunks to the roots.

Where vaults under the sidewalks extend to the curbstone trees could not be planted, but these instances are comparatively few. The planting of trees is the least expensive and most successful method of adorning the streets, besides, adding to the health and comfort of all residents and visitors.

C. B. MITCHELL,
Vice President of the Tree Planting Association of New York City.

FALCONS' EPICUREAN TASTES.

Homing Pigeons Esteemed by Them as Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tales of adventure often record feats of supreme daring in remote regions that are perhaps intensified in interest by the glamour of distance; but last week a young professional naturalist in the employ of leading scientific institutions accomplished a most difficult undertaking almost in the suburbs of New York that will compare well with many of that nature among the alpine snows. Raymond B. Potter of Nyack, N. Y., while strolling on Hook Mountain, near that village, noticed a duck hawk, or peregrine falcon, a bird rare in this region, and not common anywhere. Peering over the brink of the precipitous cliff, rising 500 feet from the river, he saw the falcon's nest about fifty feet below, on a narrow ledge. Procuring a stout rope, he revisited the spot, accompanied by a friend. Having fastened the rope, he slung a bag over his shoulder, and, holding a kodak in his teeth, he crept over the edge of the dizzy height. With skill and nerve acquired in the pursuit of his profession from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico, he worked hand over hand to the narrow shelf, where he found the nest contained three young falcons. With great difficulty and danger he managed to obtain a snap shot at the brood, when the slightest slip or dizziness would have sent him whirling through the air to instant death upon the jagged rocks hundreds of feet below. The nest and birds were placed in the bag, and again holding the kodak in his teeth, he safely ascended. A feature of the adventure was so unique that it calls for special mention. The sticks loosely arranged by the peregrine falcon for the purposes of nidification can hardly be called a nest in the usual sense—a structure. Among the sticks on the ledge was a leg of a homing pigeon, upon which was a brass ring with a register number, and about a dozen loose ones, also numbered. They are now in the possession of the Museum of Natural History, as are also the brood of young falcons, the nest, and the male adult. Pigeon fanciers who have lost their homers might be interested in securing the numbers of the rings. Among the feathers of quarries that had fallen into the clutches of these fierce and voracious birds of prey were those of the bluejay, highhole, partridge, woodcock, and purple grackle.

BENJAMIN LANDER.
Nyack, N. Y., May 7, 1897.

PRAISE FOR MR. DAYTON.

What a Correspondent Says of the Retiring Postmaster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the resignation and retirement of Charles W. Dayton the City of New York loses one of the ablest and most efficient Postmasters that has ever held the office. From the moment he entered upon his official duties his active brain has constantly been at work planning for the betterment of the Postal Service in his jurisdiction, for the inculcation of new and modern methods in the administration of the Post Office, and for the improvement and well-being of the employes under his control. No Postmaster has ever so improved the interior appearance of the office, and accomplished so many reforms in the service, or rendered more faithful and untiring devotion to the duties of his position.

His retirement is an exemplification of some of the evil effects of our system of government, whereby, through a change of Administration, the faithful official is retired and the public, in consequence, is the loser.

The people of New York, in the midst of their daily rush to, at, and from, their business, do not take time, as a general thing, to notice in detail the intelligent work that may be daily exercised by public officers, although everybody must have noticed to a greater or lesser extent the gradual development and improved service in our local Post Office Department.

During the past three years under Mr. Dayton's administration, two new elevators have been added in the southern portion of the Post Office, the elevators in the rear have been overhauled and improved machinery for their operation furnished, to the great satisfaction of the public. A new skylight has been put in, thereby lighting the ground floor to such an extent as to obviate the necessity of using an electric light or gas in the daytime, with the saving of large sums to the United States Government. Several additional stamp windows have been opened for the benefit of the public in the southern end of the building, new boxes, lights, and fixtures have been added, sanitary lavatories have been furnished, improved ventilating apparatus in the cellar has been provided, to the great benefit of the employes in that department, and notable reforms have been effected in the money order and registry departments and elsewhere in the general office.

But especially we find the result of his careful and intelligent work in the extension of the service in the branch offices throughout the city. Many new branch stations have been opened by Mr. Dayton. He has established and provided throughout the city 78 sub-stations, 400 boxes for newspapers and packages, and a large number of stamp agencies for the purchase of stamps and other Post Office supplies.

Then, again, might be mentioned the more rapid exchange of mail through the use of the Third Avenue cable cars, the mail being sorted on the cars, with a consequent saving of time to the public and more speedy delivery.

Mr. Dayton retires from his office lamented not only by the public, but by those in his control with whom he has come in contact, and who have appreciated his work in their behalf, whereby the salaries in certain departments have been increased in accordance with the merits and interests of the employes. He has ever shown a ready sympathy and desire to co-operate with the efforts of his employes in the matter of their local and benefit associations, and a furtherance of the interest of all with whom he came in contact, whether in public or private.

The writer has witnessed daily and weekly the gradual development and improvement of the New York Post Office system since Mr. Dayton took control, and knows that the public cannot too highly appreciate the work which has been performed in the past three years by the retiring official.

This great city with justice could say unto Mr. Dayton, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; let us now make you Mayor of New York!"

L. W. R.
New York, May 7, 1897.

THE AIR MOTOR CARS.

A Correspondent Protests Against the Underground Trolley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the general problem of securing satisfactory means of transit for our city. While I have no business connection with any system, and no prospect of pecuniary or other profit from the adoption of any one system in preference to any other, circumstances have led me to take special interest in and to become somewhat familiar with the facts as to the exhibition of the compressed air motor cars which has been and is still going on in this city. Can it be that the people appreciate the facts in this case? Do they know that the story of the Hardie air motor cars upon the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line is unique in the long record of mechanical experiment?

These cars have been running since Aug. 3 of last year. They have been absolutely without breakdowns or delays.

They have run continuously, without accident, incident, or interruption, from the first day until the present, and are capable of so running on indefinitely. They have run in all weathers and under all conditions. They were able to run when the cable and the underground trolley were stalled by the snowstorms. They are without objectionable feature, and have advantages over every other system. Each car is independent of every other, and not the slightest special change or modification of the roadbed is required. The disabling of any care would affect only itself.

The cars are safe, both for those they carry and for the people in the streets. No passenger has ever discovered or suggested an objection to them. The officers of the Third Avenue Railroad, upon whose line the cars have run, have entirely failed to discover any objection to the system, and say so officially. They can only say that they do not know that the cost of operation is lower than that of any other system. This they have not been in a position to know. The cost of operation is elsewhere known and can be proved and guaranteed to be lower than that of any other system.

The continued operation of the air motor cars, and the knowledge that they can be operated economically, as well as most satisfactorily in every other respect, make it entirely useless and unnecessary to go into the vast expenditure involved in the wholesale changes of roadbed through our streets.

It is a stupendous outrage that it is proposed to perpetrate upon the citizens generally, the property owners, and even upon the stockholders of the railroads themselves, in tearing up our streets and letting chaos reign from one end of the island to the other, in two or three parallel lines, and across it at a dozen points, for the accommodation of the underground trolley. It is not to secure the best service for the people, but to turn the millions of dollars into the pockets of the contractors that these schemes are so persistently and so vehemently urged.

With the air motors nothing is required to be done to the streets. It is only necessary to provide the power house, which may be situated at any convenient and out of the way place, and to start the cars, one or two at a time, or fully equip a whole line at once. Appreciation must come with a knowledge of the desirable features assured by the air motor cars under the condition which are imperative in our city. The people are not sufficiently informed about them, or they would insist upon having them.

FRANK RICHARDS.
New York, May 8, 1896.

WILL INSPECT THE B. AND O.

Receivers Will Start To-day on a Tour of the Road—Retrenchments Will Follow the Trip.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—The semi-annual trip of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will begin to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, when the special train will leave Camden Station for the West.

The party will include Receivers John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, General Manager W. M. Greene, Manager of Passenger Traffic David B. Martin, General Freight Agent Galleher, Chief Engineer W. T. Manning, General Superintendent Thomas Fitzgerald, Assistant General Superintendent William Gibson, Superintendent of Transportation D. F. Maroney, and the division officers, both in the operating and maintenance of way departments.

It is proposed to spend Monday on the line between Baltimore and Cumberland, and Tuesday, between Cumberland and Pittsburg, taking in one or two tributary lines. Cleveland, Columbus, Newark, Chicago, Sandusky, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Springfield, Illinois, and all other cities, both on the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will be visited.

The receivers state that the object of the inspection trip at this time is to ascertain the exact condition of the many improvements that are nearing completion and to come into direct contact with the operating officials of the line with the view of still further reducing the cost of operation. A curtailment of expenses will be made wherever possible without lessening in any degree the standard of service.

KILLED IN A KENTUCKY FEUD.

One More Murder Added in the Breathitt County War That Has Cost Fifty Lives.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—Capt. William Strong, leader of the faction that bore his name in the Strong-Amos and Strong-Callhan feuds, which have cost more than fifty lives in Breathitt County, was found on the roadside near his home to-day shot to death with seven bullet holes in his body.

Two weeks ago he met Ed Callhan, leader of the opposing faction, in Judge Day's office at Jackson, where they shook hands and declared the feud ended.

Strong was seventy-two years old, and had been a Captain in the Federal army. After the war the Amos family and their friends tried to exterminate Strong and his friends. They besieged Strong in his house three days until Strong's nephew, with a dozen old soldiers, came to his rescue. A few nights afterward Strong and his men met the Amos faction in a meadow in the moonlight. A fierce battle ensued, which resulted in the death of one Amos and the wounding of several more.

The Amos family removed to Kansas after several more of their men were killed. When the Ku Klux rode in Breathitt County last year, Capt. Strong denounced them in unmeasured terms, and when it was told to him that the Callhans were the leaders, he made war on them. In this war three men have been killed, and the authorities, realizing that Breathitt County would witness another bloody mountain war, summoned the leaders on both sides to appear before County Judge Day, with the result that it was supposed peace had been restored. Strong's friends, it is predicted, will never rest till his murder is avenged.

COMING EVENTS.

The May smoker of the Booksellers' League will be given at the Gramercy Lyceum Wednesday evening.

The annual drill of the College of St. Francis Xavier will be given in the new Ninth Regiment Armory Wednesday evening.

The new clubrooms of the Drug Club Trade Club of the City of New York, at William and John Streets, will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon.

The new clubrooms of the Roscoe Conkling Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, 201 West Forty-fifth Street, will be opened this evening.

The thirty-ninth anniversary and commencement exercises of Packard's Business College will be celebrated on to-morrow evening in the Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Examinations for admission into the freshman and sophomore classes of all departments of Trinity University will be held in the lecture room of the New York Law School on June 17 and 18, under the direction of Prof. H. D. Thompson, Ph. D.

Found with Fractured Skull.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 9.—John Matthews was found lying on First Street last night unconscious. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. It is thought his skull is fractured. He has not recovered consciousness. No one knows how he was hurt. He is thirty years of age and lives at 83 Elizabeth Avenue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John C. Paige.

John C. Paige, whose death from apoplexy at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston, late Saturday night, was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was one of the best-known fire-insurance men in the country. He had been seriously ill for less than a week. Mr. Paige was fifty-eight years old and never married. He was a lineal descendant of John Cotton. His mother, Mrs. Ann L. Paige, who is more than eighty years old, is living at his old home in Hanover, N. H. His father died seven years ago.

Mr. Paige began his business career in Hanover when thirteen years old in the store where former Governor Levi P. Morton worked at one time, and five years later was taken into partnership by the proprietor, Mr. Parkhurst. The business included an insurance office, and that department was given over wholly to him. A year later Mr. Paige went to work for Moses R. Emerson, an insurance agent at Claremont, N. H. From there he went to the Narragansett Insurance Company of Providence, and traveled throughout the country as special agent.

In 1872, as special agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, he went to Boston and paid out more than $500,000 to adjust losses insured by the company. He then bought the local agency in that city from the local agent, Gen. G. A. Washburn. Four years later he started in business for himself on a very moderate scale in the basement of 7 Exchange Place with a single clerk. His affairs prospered, and in 1884 he moved to 20 Kilby Street, where the present quarters of his agency occupy the entire six stories and necessitate the employment of more than 100 inside clerks, besides outside agents, &c.

Mr. Paige was resident manager for the United States for the City of London and Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, and represented in Boston and vicinity the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He was also New England agent for the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Detroit, Mich.; a member of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, of the Boston Board of Underwriters, the Boston Merchants' Association, the Algonquin Club, Boston Art Club, Boston Athletic Association, and Boston Press Club. Funeral services for Mr. Paige will be held to-morrow in the Arlington Street Church. The burial will be in Forest Hills Cemetery.

Louis F. de la Pointe.

Louis F. de la Pointe, for many years a well-known contractor of this city, died at his home, 1,397 Broadway, Saturday, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and one child.

The de la Pointe family is of French extraction. Louis was one of a large family born in Paris. Most of the children came to this country on arriving at mature years. Mr. de la Pointe's great-grandfather was of the de Corne lineage, and together with his grandfather, was a veteran of the campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte. The grandfather was knighted by the Emperor, who called him de la Pointe in recognition of his skill as a swordsman.

After coming to America, Louis de la Pointe established himself as a contractor and builder, in Wooster Street, between Houston and Bleecker Streets, where he remained about twenty years. The last three years of his life he was proprietor of a restaurant on Canal Street. He was a man of genial disposition, and rapidly made friends. Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the house. Interment will be at Evergreen, L. I.

John Radel.

John Radel, once owner of the Newark and South Orange Railway, died yesterday, aged seventy-four years, at his home, in Newark. He was a native of Bavaria, and came to this country when quite young.

He learned the baking business and made his first business venture in that line. Later he engaged in the coal business, and after that in the grocery business. Finally he purchased the bankrupt Newark and South Orange Railway for $35,000. This was twenty years ago. When he sold it, seventeen years later, he got $1,500,000 for it.

Mr. Radel was married three times. A widow and ten children survive him. The youngest is only three years old.

Thomas Ewing.

Judge Thomas Ewing of Allegheny, Penn., died yesterday, aged seventy years, of acute pneumonia. For more than forty years he was a prominent lawyer in his county. Twenty-three years ago he became a Judge, and he held his post on the bench up to his death. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1873. He was a stanch Presbyterian, and attended most of the General Assembly meetings in the last quarter of a century. Several years ago he was a candidate for the Supreme Court bench, but withdrew in favor of Judge Slagel, who was defeated.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, widow of Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania, died yesterday in Lexington, Ky.

JOSEPH BARBIER, one of the oldest and wealthiest of the French residents of Chicago, died Saturday. He had been prominent as a business man, and real estate owner, since the fire of 1871. Mr. Barbier was born in the Department of Doeppe, France, seventy years ago, and after marriage came to the United States and settled in Chicago. Mr. Barbier retired from active business life twelve years ago. His wife survives him.

Miss MARIANA PAULDING died yesterday at the residence of Dr. J. P. Anderson, husband of her niece, at 146 West Ninety-fourth Street, in her sixty-fifth year. She was an extensive property owner in Brooklyn and a representative of an old New York family. For many years she had been a chronic invalid. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 10 A. M. at 146 West Ninety-fourth Street. Interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

NO SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Buffalo Ministerial League Causes the Arrest of Players.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—The first move looking to the shutting down of Sunday baseball in this city was made to-day, when, at the instance of the Ministerial Association, several members of two city league teams were arrested while playing ball at Olympic Park.

The players were released on easy bail and finished their game. The Ministerial Association declares that it will cause the arrest of the Eastern League players should they attempt Sunday ball-playing here.

GOLD MINING CONVENTION.

Plans for the Gathering in Denver Are Well Under Way.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—The International Gold Mining Convention to be held in Denver next July is now fully under way. The Executive Committee has organized by electing R. F. Hunter Chairman, David H. Moffatt Treasurer, and Irwin Mahon Secretary.

Gov. Adams will issue calls for the convention, giving the basis of representation and an outline of the expected programme and other essential details. In connection with the gathering, quarters will be provided for a typical display of minerals, and the several States and mining districts will be invited to make such displays.

Coroner Hoeber's Examination.

Coroner Hoeber arrived at 2:10 o'clock this morning and went aboard at once. He found the bodies of the dead as they had been left by the flames. Some of them were in their bunks and some were lying on the fore hatch.

All were so badly burned as to be unrecognizable, and it was only by the size and general appearance of the bodies that their sex could be determined. The names of the dead were only learned by a roll call of the living.

Murderer Pfeihl Still Missing.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—The authorities here have been unable to learn anything as to the whereabouts of Louis Pfeihl, the convicted Vineland murderer, who escaped from the Trenton Insane Asylum last Thursday. It was reported that he had been seen at a railroad station some distance from here, but this proved incorrect. It is believed he crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania.

INFLUX OF MEXICAN CATTLE.

Coming Into This Country to Get Ahead of the New Tariff.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—The prospective duty on Mexican cattle, as proposed in the pending Tariff bill, has resulted in unprecedented run of Mexican cattle into the United States.

The representatives of the Kansas City office of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the imports of Mexican cattle for the month of April were 72,644, the greatest in the history of this country's cattle trade with Mexico.

The imports for March generally exceeded the imports

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000, Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, April 20, 1897.
To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock, under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, represented by the undersigned Committee; and
To Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:
1. That pursuant to an understanding with the Committee representing outstanding minority interests, the time within which bonds and stock may be deposited under the said Agreement of Reorganization without penalty has been extended to and including MAY 11, 1897.
2. That the first installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: $12.50 on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, $1.25 on each share of Preferred Stock, and $1.00 on each share of Common Stock, is hereby called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, 10 Wall Street, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before MAY 11, 1897.
Certificates must be presented at the time of payment, that the same may be noted thereon.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel, 10 Wall St., New York.

To the holders of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the abovementioned Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between May 20 and May 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company,
Chicago, Ill., May 5th, 1897.
NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.
The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City,
Baltimore, May 8th, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Two and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on June 1st, 1897, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business May 18th, 1897.
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Minnesota Iron Company,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Room 7, Eighth Floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street,
NEW YORK, May 1st, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Duluth, Minn., on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1897, at 11 A. M.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 21st of May, and reopened on Friday, June 11, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. J. PATERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Twenty-third Ward Bank
Corner Southern Boulevard and Third Avenue
New York, April 24, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 11, 1897.
The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.
Transfer books will close May 7 and reopen May 12.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 10, 1897, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

University Settlement Fair.
The fair held by the Improvement Club of the University Settlement which was opened last week will be continued to-day and to-morrow at the settlement, 26 Delancey Street. The club, of which Mrs. John MacArthur is Director, has undertaken the work to increase the fund for building the settlement's new home, to be erected at Rivington and Eldridge Streets.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

To-day's annual Stock Exchange election can proceed without disturbing anything like business transactions. Some miracle may, of course, happen to make business activity—but apparently nothing short of a miracle can work that wonder. There is ample warrant for Wall Street brokers, depending on commissions, to show dolefulness. Offices are empty, customers are absent, only office expenses are regularly in evidence. These are not agreeable conditions from the brokerage standpoint.

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On all sides there is heard complaint that the speculative spirit has disappeared. Has it? The recent disclosures of rushing grab games run by bunko "discretionary" pools don't suggest it. The public still responds to whatever it can construe as a promise of profits. The daily mail received—not from a passing postman's small packets, but in two-bushel bags—testifies significantly. The fact is that dangerous schemes are put out attractively, while safe and reasonable opportunities are stifled in red tape exclusiveness. What's the use of affecting to doubt telling facts? The bunko man, wide awake and bustling, reaps profits, while the intensely legitimate Stock Exchange man snores in seclusion. Isn't it about time for the New York Stock Exchange to become just a little progressive—isn't it about time to consider the outside "public" as somebody not merely to be disdained or patronized, but rather to be catered to?

The new Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange has important problems confronting it.

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On the Stock Exchange last week less than 150,000 shares of stock were averaged per day—the record being just about the recent average. So much of this total of less than 900,000 shares for the week as was done directly for the outside public paid a commission to brokers of $12.50 per 100 shares. But that portion was small, not more, probably, than 10 per cent. Most of the business that paid any commission at all was at $2 or $3.12½ per 100, rates fixed between fellow-brokers. It would be a generous estimate to figure that the week's 900,000 shares paid an average $5 for each 100 shares. On that basis the total weekly earnings of the Stock Exchange brokers—there are 1,100 members—aggregated $45,000, which equals nearly $41 per week each, or as much as $2,000 for a whole year's gross earnings. To have the privilege of such an income the broker has to own a Stock Exchange seat, which averages among the members more than a $20,000 investment, and represents at 5 per cent. a yearly interest charge of $1,000, and leaves the other $1,000 for net earnings—as much as $20 per week.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¾	Del. & Hudson	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Lake Shore	3½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2⅜	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Nat. Lead	1¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	5½	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Chicago & N. W.	1¼	N. J. Central	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.	2	N. Y. Central	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Nor. Pacific	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Nor. Pac. pf.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	3	Southern Pacific	1

Stocks Declined.

Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Manhattan	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1¾
Broadway & 7th Av. con.	1½	Northwest. gold c.	1
Brklyn Union Gas	1⅛	1st, 5s	1¼
Chi. & N. P. 1st	1	Ulster & Del. con.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅝	U. Pac. col. tr. 6s	2½
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1¼	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Norf. & West. con.	1
Erie prior lien	3⅞	Northwestern con.	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1¼
		Wabash 2d	1

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last May 9, '96.
Albany & Sus.	11½	10	11½	183½
American Cotton Oil	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	38
American Cotton Oil pf.	87½	87½	87½	88
American Spirits Mfg.	11⅜	10	11	...
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30½	26⅞	29⅞	...
American Sugar Refs.	118	113½	115½	123½
Amer. Sugar Refg. pf.	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	116¾
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	94½
American Tobacco	71½	67⅝	71	64¼
Ann Arbor pf.	24½	23¼	24½	25½
Atch., Top. & S. F.	10½	10⅛	10⅛	...
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	19⅞	18¾	19¾	22¾
Baltimore & Ohio	12¾	11¾	12¾	17¾
Bay State Gas	9½	9	9	29
Brooklyn Union Gas	104¾	104¼	104¾	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20⅝	20⅛	20½	24
Canada Southern	47½	46⅞	47	49¾
Canadian Pacific	54½	54¼	54½	60
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅞
Chicago & Alton	163	163	163	...
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	72¾	74½	70⅜
Chicago Gas	84	80⅜	82	69¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73⅝	71¾	73⅛	77⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131¾	130½	131	128½
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	103¼	104	105
Chicago & Northw. pf.	156	153	153	149
C., R. I. & P.	63⅝	61¼	63¼	70⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	29	27⅝	29	35
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	...
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	40	40	40	52¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	17	17⅛	29
Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.	17⅛	17¼	17¼	...
Consolidated Gas Co.	164	159½	163⅝	199
Delaware & Hudson	107	104⅜	106	127
Delaware, Lack. & West.	148½	148	148½	161½
Duluth, S. S. & A.	3	3	3	5
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
Erie	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	14½
General Electric	31½	31	31½	34⅜
Homestake	38	38	38	...
Illinois Central	93	92	93	...
Illinois Steel Company	35	34⅝	35	70⅝
Iowa Central	6	6	6	9
Laclede Gas	23	22	22¼	27½
Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	18
Lake Shore	182	180	184	149¾
Louisville & Nashville	44⅜	43⅝	44¼	50½
Manhattan Con.	84⅜	81¾	82½	107⅜
Metropolitan Traction	105	99⅝	104⅜	107⅜
Michigan Central	96	95½	95½	96
Minn. & St. Louis	18	17	18	...
Mo., Kansas & Texas	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	11½
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	27⅜	27	27¼	26½
Missouri Pacific	14⅜	10	12⅝	28¼
National Lead Co.	24½	22½	24½	28¼
National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½
National Starch	3	3	3	...
New Jersey Central	80	77½	78½	106
New York Central	100¾	98⅝	99⅜	97¼
N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	170	170	173⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27⅜	27	27½	33
N. Y., Ont. & W. pf.	21½	21	21½	23⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	22½	22½	22½	...
North American	4	3⅞	4	5½
Northern Pacific	12½	12	12⅜	...
Northern Pacific pf.	36⅛	34⅝	36⅛	...
Ontario & Western	13⅞	13⅜	13½	14⅝
Pacific Mail	28	26½	27⅞	26¾
Peoria, D. & Evansville.	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47	47	47	...
Pullman Palace Car Co.	157¼	157¼	157¼	160
Reading	19	17⅝	18⅝	...
Reading 1st pf.	40⅝	39½	40½	...
Reading 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½	...
St. L. & San Francisco.	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38½	38	38⅜	...
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	13	13	...
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	10¾
St. Paul & Omaha	56¾	55⅞	56⅛	43½
Southern Pacific	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜	19¾
Southern Railway	8¼	7⅝	8¼	9⅝
Southern Railway pf.	26½	25⅜	26½	30⅜
Stand. R. & T.	7¾	6¾	7¾	...
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20⅝	18½	20½	29
Texas Pacific	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
Union Pacific	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	8½
United States Leather pf.	54	52⅜	53⅜	64¼
United States Rubber	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	24
United States Rubber pf.	64	63½	63½	80
Wabash pf.	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	18
Western Union Telegraph.	78	75½	76	83¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1	¾	¾	10
Wheeling & Lake E. pf.	2⅞	2½	2⅞	...

*Unlisted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rate at 1¼@1⅝ per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £240,198 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 51.91, became 51.60 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 7,875,000f. gold and 1,500,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady to firm. Posted rates, $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86@$4.86⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 9.—The principal features of the last week's market have been the abundance of money and the indications that rates will continue easy. This may be largely due to the fact that over £2,750,000 has been paid into the bank for Japan, but the probability is that there will be a further fall in the bank rate. The lessening of the risk of a general war in the Balkans has brought a better tone into the Stock Exchange, while the cheapness of money helps also to force prices upward.

For the moment business is confined for the most part to professional operators, but if the political clouds in Southeastern Europe are dispersed the public will begin to buy, and a probable rise in prices will soon follow.

The generally favorable news from the Transvaal has caused a rise in African mining stocks during the last few days.

Home rails and the best investment securities have advanced during the last week. Greeks, Turks, and Italians are all firmer, though Brazilians have fallen two points on the decline of exchange. Canadians have improved.

Americans are neglected, as it is feared that the new tariff will seriously upset business. The public is not inclined to deal or to take any chances. Northern Pacific preferred has gone up 1⅝, but Erie mortgage has fallen 2 points, Denver preferred 1⅝, and other Americans show fractional changes, mostly downward.

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me through your columns to make an appeal to the thinking mind and to offer a few reasons as to why I am not pessimistic regarding conditions which at present prevail in Wall Street—reasons as to why, on the contrary, I feel hopeful and encouraged to predict that out of all this evil good must and will come.

The very causes which in the past have produced such dire results and left investors, speculators, and traders in a state of comparative ruin, are what, in the end, will prove to be a panacea for the ills we are laboring under.

The great evil which has overtaken Wall Street and left it in a state of demoralization has been brought about by false representations, cruel deceptions, and fraudulent manipulations. Instead of dignity and honesty, which should be the proud boast of the members of the Stock Exchange, we meet with arch manipulation and gross misrepresentations, which leave solvent and prosperous their promoters, at the expense and almost total extinction of securities. But I want to try and show that these shrinkages and heavy losses—this ruin that has been wrought—eventually will prove an antidote of itself.

No lessons are so conducive to good as those dearly bought. And has not every one who trades in Wall Street paid dearly enough for the lessons of the past few years? You can no longer inveigle the public into buying securities on the mere assertions of the promoters and managers of corporations. They must have some more tangible reasons—facts and figures.

There are plenty of men who delve deeply into merits and stand ready to put their money into good securities. Take, for instance, such stocks as Lake Shore, Consolidated Gas, New York Central, Harlem, and many others. They are all selling for prices commensurate with their stability, good management, and earning power. Compare these with the prices now commanded by some of the poorly managed, newly reorganized, and heavily assessed industrials and railroads.

The very causes which have produced this state of affairs—the very men and managers whose policy it has been to ruin corporations, must sooner or later come to a halt and be brought to understand that this wholesale wreckage must stop. For it has been made clear time and time again that mismanagement, reckless competition, and unmindfulness of the rights and privileges of stock and bond holders means receiverships and heavy assessments.

I venture to predict that the era of paralleling railroads is past; that wanton competition and cutthroat mismanagement has met its punishment, and that we are coming into a condition of sanity and healthy business understanding. I believe that 1897 will bring us face to face with reforms that will put to the blush the railroad management of the past.

Only a few days ago, just prior to my last article in your paper, the local situation was pictured as hopeless, and the darkest kind of predictions were indulged in by those who would not look ahead. To-day the same people are pointing out to you the true conditions which exist—harmony among the coal producers, better prices and determination to maintain them, and the fact that coal buyers and coal consumers, who have been holding off expecting lower prices, are coming into the market. Instead of restricting the production to 2,500,000 tons per month, it will be increased to 3,500,000 tons, and there will be a demand for every pound of coal mined.

With fair prices, or with present prices maintained, the coal roads will again make money. Lackawanna will get back to its former prestige, earning and paying its 7 per cent. dividend. Delaware and Hudson will resume its rank as a 6 per cent. dividend payer, and Jersey Central will pay its stockholders in 1897 its usual 5 per cent., making good the disappointment occasioned by the reduction to 4 per cent. Reading will improve with all the other coalers. It has great possibilities.

In unity there is strength. "United we stand, divided we fall" is now the motto of the coal situation.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

SPEAKING OF SPIRITS.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin remarks, cynically:

"It is announced that the American Spirits Company intends to concentrate all its business at Peoria, because work can be done cheaper there.

"If what people in the trade say is true, the company could concentrate the output that it is actually selling, not in Peoria, but in one distillery. People acquainted with the situation say the company has not for months made its fixed charges, but has been losing money. And yet some people have the nerve to advise the purchase of Spirits preferred. Let it alone."

THE TALK OF OMAHA BEARS.

Now that Wall Street has discovered the Omaha dividend of 2 per cent. to be an annual and not a semi-annual one—a discovery which, by the way, it has taken Wall Street four months to make—every one seems to have turned completely around in their attitude toward the stock. Bears on it are thick and plenty, and they all seem to have the same argument. As one of them at the Windsor Hotel said yesterday:

"Omaha is selling for about all it is worth. It may have good prospects, but it is only a 2 per cent. stock. At 58 it doesn't look any too cheap."

But if Omaha was a 4 per cent. stock—if its 2 per cent. dividend was a semi-annual one, as Wall Street seems to have believed—it would long ago have been selling up around 75 with St. Paul and Burlington. And, besides, Omaha is not the only 2 per cent. stock selling as high as 56. Rock Island has been considerably higher for some time.

ALL STOCKS WILL ADVANCE.

Mr. I. N. Solis of Dick Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding stock market prospects:

"A decidedly better tone is manifest in the Philadelphia market. Standard securities are quietly absorbed for investment account, and show material gains. Of course there is no speculation; the market has been too narrow for that. But from now on it is reasonable to expect that element to enter the market, for the reports of the different mercantile agencies reflect considerable improvement in business.

"There has been so much weeding out and such thorough liquidation of weak accounts that the present foundation of the market has been much strengthened, and I believe that there is only one way for stocks to go this Summer and Fall, and that is upward. If speculation once takes hold, and the public's appetite is again whetted, all kinds of securities, good and bad, will advance, just as they have done before, for the lessons of the past will be forgotten.

"The Gould-Sage stocks are much discussed nowadays. Everybody has at last concluded that they are a good short sale at present figures. Missouri Pacific and Manhattan are down about $100 a share, Western Union much less. You will remember that Jay Gould was wont to say he was a 'little lame,' and therefore started earlier on his journey than the crowd. The merit of the Gould stocks may ultimately warrant lower quotations, but as every office boy is short of them a five-day armistice between Mr. George Gould and Mr. Russell Sage might develop an unpleasant period for some people.

"If Manhattan, Western Union, and Missouri Pacific continue to go down, it will be the first 'sure thing' Wall Street has ever produced."

TO CONTROL GOLD EXPORTS.

Said Col. J. C. Reiff of Woerishoffer & Co., in discussing the question of gold shipments:

"The exports of gold during the past two weeks have aggregated nearly $10,000,000. It has attracted less attention than usual because it was early demonstrated that this call for gold was not directly charged to the current rate of exchange resulting from trade balances, but to a special demand for the metal itself, presumably for Austria, in connection with the resumption of gold payments.

"If we owe debts outside the country, we must settle them upon the basis of gold, the admitted European standard. Fortunately, the world needs much that we have to sell which is not obtainable elsewhere, and further, when a net balance remains against us demanding gold itself, we have that as a continuing and increasing product of our own country.

"Exports of the products of our mines, forests, and farms bring smiles until the yellow metal itself is sent, and then our teeth begin to chatter.

"Suppose Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States had a monetary treaty covering $100,000,000 or $200,000,000 of gold specially set apart for settlement of international trade balances, and that, as representing this fund, a special bill of exchange should be created, available only when the rate of foreign exchange made it necessary to ship gold. By this method not only would the risk of total loss of the metal by shipwreck be avoided, but public attention here would be less frequently excited by the subject, and the matter would be treated as a mere settlement of balances by check based on money or trade conditions.

"As the loss of the metal itself is what is constantly paraded before the imagination, the swinging of the pendulum back and forth would finally result in our favor by our constantly growing exports of other commodities."

WILL GOLD EXPORTS CONTINUE?

In discussing the question of exports of gold from New York, and their probable continuance, The London Statist (just received here) says:

In view of the gold shipments from the United States it is interesting to note that in March the exports of produce from that country amounted to $87,272,000, while the imports were of the value of $76,373,000, an excess of exports over imports of nearly $11,000,000. Beyond this the excess of silver exported over the imports was nearly $4,500,000, making the total trade balance in favor of the United States a little over $15,000,000. In February the balance was over $24,000,000, and in January nearly $46,000,000, while in the three months, October to December, it reached $193,000,000. In the six months from October to March the trade balance in favor of the United States, including silver, amounted to the huge total of $227,000,000, whereas in the corresponding six months of 1895-6 it was only $121,000,000.

From now onward, the balance of trade under ordinary circumstances would be against the United States, but the movement of merchandise at the present moment is somewhat obscure. The attempt to make the new drastic tariff come into operation from April 1 has doubtless prevented a good deal of produce being imported, but the hope that the Senate will reject the retroactive clause of the bill is likely to cause some amount of exceptional imports by those willing to take the risk. The extreme cheapness of money in New York greatly increases the prospect of continuance of the gold shipments, now that the heavy export period is at an end.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 9.—Reports for the last week are more uniformly gloomy than hitherto, the decline in silver exchange spoiling the chances of Eastern orders.

The business done has been small all round. Among the spinners orders are running out and stocks are beginning to grow. Prices, however, have held fairly well, owing to the firmness in cotton; but cloth is dull and dragging

Orders from India and China are on terms practically unworkable; South America is hampered by financial difficulties, and the Levant by the war between Greece and Turkey. Egypt is doing fairly well; and there is a moderate home trade, though for the most part slow.

The German market is still active, and the dealers are well engaged; Rouen is quiet, with no special changes from the previous week.

The Board of Trade returns show a large decrease in exports to India, Argentina, and Brazil, but a fair increase to Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, the Dutch Indies, China, Japan, and the United States, the last named having taken 9,100,000 yards during the month of April, as against 3,945,000 during the corresponding month last year.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@61c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 47½@49¼c.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,480,771, and the exports for the same period $10,611,116. The net exports, therefore, have been $9,130,845. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $3,889,931, against net exports in 1895, $17,228,759; in 1894, $8,528,616, and in 1893, $36,746,904.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $4,821,650. The banks now hold $44,095,975 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $911,600, an increase in specie of $240,900, a decrease in legal tender of $6,688,200, an increase of deposits of $6,502,600, and a decrease in circulation of $329,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	May 8, '97.	May 1, '97.	May 9, '96.
Loans	$504,920,100	$504,847,200	$474,056,700
Specie	87,570,700	87,073,100	59,480,900
Legal tenders	99,115,600	105,881,000	84,536,100
Net deposits	570,361,300	574,784,800	495,015,500
Circulation	14,672,300	15,372,300	14,350,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 8, '97.	May 1, '97.	May 9, '96.
Specie	$87,570,700	$87,329,800	$59,480,900
Legal tenders	99,115,600	105,803,800	84,536,100
Total reserve	$186,686,300	$193,133,600	$143,997,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	142,590,325	144,215,975	123,753,875
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$44,095,975	$48,917,625	$20,243,125

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$44,095,975	1892	$14,808,500
1896	20,243,125	1891	4,783,950
1895	31,070,100	1890	1,486,975
1894	80,634,575	1889	8,850,575
1893	12,885,175	1888	22,196,675

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
May 6, 1897	£26,253,715	.....
May 7, 1896	47,123,850	.....
Bank of France.		
May 6, 1897	77,180,330	£48,920,757
May 7, 1896	78,475,534	49,871,378
Bank of Germany.		
May 6, 1897	29,187,400	15,025,600
May 7, 1896	30,121,500	15,058,500
Austria-Hungary.		
May 6, 1897	31,785,000	12,598,000
May 7, 1896	26,959,000	12,795,000
Spain.		
May 6, 1897	8,540,000	10,480,000
May 7, 1896	8,373,000	10,750,000
Netherlands.		
May 6, 1897	2,630,000	6,823,000
May 7, 1896	2,627,000	6,959,000
Belgium.		
May 6, 1897	2,672,667	1,338,333
May 7, 1896	2,612,667	1,306,333

Total for the week	£188,229,112	£95,192,690	
Total preceding week	188,635,236	95,484,856	
Corresponding week last year	196,292,560	96,740,211	

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$18,382,019
Corresponding week 1896	9,745,016
Since Jan. 1, 1897	196,010,912
Corresponding period 1896	176,428,957

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,995,207
Corresponding week 1896	7,045,439
Since Jan. 1, 1897	128,677,129
Corresponding period 1896	128,466,280

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$151,408
Corresponding week 1896	58,372
Since Jan. 1, 1897	2,229,578
Corresponding period 1896	18,939,151

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$3,497,349
Corresponding week 1896	6,883,302
Since Jan. 1, 1897	28,761,034
Corresponding period 1896	41,898,244

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending May 8	$827,710,544
Balances week ending May 8	43,219,922
*Exchanges week ending May 1	492,572,286
*Balances week ending May 1	36,405,063
*Exchanges week ending April 24	535,713,688
Balances week ending April 24	35,645,702
Exchanges week ending April 17	507,010,606
Balances week ending April 17	38,967,617
Exchanges week ending April 10	501,673,302
Balances week ending April 10	30,631,899
Exchanges week ending April 3	568,838,134
Balances week ending April 3	38,068,742

*Five days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable June 1, to stockholders of record May 10. The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street.

STATE TROOPS ACCUSED.

Captain of the Kaaterskill Says Members of the Tenth Battalion Behaved Improperly on His Boat.

ALBANY, May 9.—The commander of the river steamer Kaaterskill claims $60 in settlement of damage to his boat, which he alleges was done by members of the National Guard while he was transporting troops to and from the Grant Monument ceremonies. He has made his demand for $60 to the Tenth Battalion, located in this city.

When the bill was presented the officers refused to pay, and an appeal was made to the Brigade Commander, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver. To him the Captain of the boat reported that a stateroom used to lock up a drunken soldier was wrecked. The Captain also alleged that several civilians had been taken down on the boat contrary to orders; that the guard detailed to keep order on the boat did not attend to his duty, and that liquor in large quantities was carried both ways. It also was reported to Gen. Oliver that several officers of the Tenth Battalion failed to return with the men.

Gen. Oliver ordered Col. William E. Fitch, who was in command of the troops, to make a detailed report upon the alleged charges. The Colonel is investigating and expects to make his report in a few days.

Battalion officers practically admit that some of the charges are true.

It is understood that a member of the battalion became intoxicated, and after throwing his belt, cartridge box, hat, and blouse overboard, broke some windows and wrecked a stateroom.

The Captain of the steamer says if his bill is not paid he will force his claim. He says he can bring witnesses who would swear that there was a great deal of unseemly behavior on the trip both ways.

The Amsterdam Democrat yesterday published an article written by a National Guardsman, who alleges that some of the officers of the Tenth Battalion were incapacitated by drink while on a previous excursion.

**EDUC

HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS

Annual Meeting of the Officers Who Have the Care of the Institution.

REPORT ON THE YEAR'S WORK

Expenses Slightly in Excess of the Income—Guaranteed Collections for the Next Year Have Fallen Off —Hope that Aid Will Come.

The annual meeting of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York was held yesterday morning at the home, One Hundred and Fifth Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

Among those who were present were Simon Borg, the President, and Mrs. Borg, Charles Minzesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Scholle, Isaac Wallach, Jacob H. Schiff, Emanuel Lehman, I. Albert Engelhart, Charles Sternbach, Mrs. Gitterman, Isaac Stern, Frederick Nathan, Aaron Wolf, Judge Newberger, J. B. Bloomingdale, Miss Price, Secretary of the Junior Auxiliary Association; Isaac Newton Spiegelberg, Henry Seidenberg, Morris Sternbach, Ignatz Boskowitz, Mrs. P. Banner, Mrs. L. Lowisohn, A. Gutman, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. J. Z. Coblens, Mrs. Leonard Friedman, and Mrs. L. Kohns.

President Borg, in his annual report, found it necessary to refer to the questions that agitated the country during the past campaign. He said at the outset: "Events of great importance to this, our beloved country, as well as to your institution, have taken place since the submission of the last annual report. In November last the people cast their vote for the integrity of the Nation and the upholding of its lawful institutions. Pending the settlement of momentous questions, a general depression was experienced in all branches of business, which in turn left its impress upon the income of your worthy institution. The economy which so many found necessary to practice brought numerous resignations, and caused the return of many membership bills unpaid."

Mr. Borg went on to say that the enlargement of the old building, and the completion of the new wing, enabled the officers and Trustees to employ the entire structure on Oct. 1, 1896, and on March 17 and 21 they threw open the Home for the inspection of the public.

The cost of the extension and of the new wing, including lighting and all other improvements, the report went on to say, was $66,325, and much credit was due to the Building Committee, consisting of G. A. Goldsmith, I. Bierman, J. E. Hyams, and Charles Sternbach for the able manner in which they discharged their duties. Mr. Borg said that the home now sheltered 209 persons, of whom 92 are men and 117 are women. During the last year, 33 men and 30 women were admitted, and 10 men and 10 women died.

The number of patrons last year was 442; of members, 1,306, and of subscribers, 711. The books this year showed only 423 patrons, 1,278 members, and 680 subscribers. For the year 1896 bills aggregating $1,435 were returned unpaid.

The report of the Treasurer, the President's report goes on to say, shows that the income of the home from patrons, members, and subscribers was $26,787.50, while the expenditures, including interest, were $33,786.07, leaving a deficit of $6,998.57. The increased expense was due to the maintenance of the enlarged building and the additional number of inmates. The sum of $2,652 was necessary to discharge the interest on the seventy-five-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property, which, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory conditions of commerce throughout the country, it was not found necessary to increase, thanks to a benevolent public. Mr. Borg regarded the immediate future with some apprehension, as the surplus at present in the hands of the Treasurer would soon be absorbed. Collections for the balance of the year will be very much reduced, and the expenses materially increased. He hoped that all friends of the home would take a livelier interest in it.

President Borg took pleasure in announcing that the members of the new Junior Association, numbering 104, are taking a great interest in the work. Mr. Borg tendered the thanks of the home and officers to the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthelf for his Saturday afternoon lectures during the Summer months, and to the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, the Rev. Dr. R. Grossman, and other ministers, for inspiring teachings and words of comfort to the inmates. Thanks were also tendered to THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers, copies of which have been supplied to the home.

The report of the physician, Dr. S. M. Leo, said that the home had to take many cases during the year that had been refused elsewhere for various reasons, and as they were of the requisite age—sixty years and over—they were admitted. Several of the inmates are verging on the century mark. There had been an invasion of the grip. Aged persons are very susceptible to that disease, and some of them contracted it several times.

One thing that the home could boast of, continued Dr. Leo, was the great attention paid to dietetics. Considering the great age and feebleness of the inmates, the mortality during the year—9 per cent.—was quite small.

President Simon Borg was re-elected to that office, and so were all the other officers, except two who had resigned. The following are the officers elected yesterday:

President—Simon Borg; Vice President—Mrs. Jacob Scholle; Treasurer—Charles Sternbach; Trustees (for the term of three years)—Mrs. H. Gitterman, Mrs. L. Ranner, Mrs. L. Lewisohn, Frederick Nathan, G. A. Goldsmith, Isaac Newton Spiegelberg; Trustee (for the term of two years)—A. Gutman.

Several of the patrons and visitors then went over the building, and expressed great satisfaction and pleasure at the cleanliness and comfort seen everywhere. The counterpanes and pillow-cases of the beds were of snowy whiteness, the chairs were comfortable, and the bright sunshine came through pellucid window panes. Some of the inmates were so old that they tottered about, even with the help of canes. Some were reading, and a few of the younger old people took a saunter in the pretty garden attached to the Home.

MAJOR McNAMARA'S SUICIDE.

He Killed Himself Rather Than Be Sued for a Debt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—Major Henry McNamara, a veteran of the Fenian army that invaded Canada in 1866 and again in 1870, and who was later prominent in the Invincibles, the Clan-na-Gael, and kindred Irish societies, killed himself last night rather than suffer the disgrace of being sued for a $20 debt. An acquaintance who loaned him money threatened arrest if it were not paid. McNamara had been unable to secure work, and could not meet the demand.

Major McNamara was fifty-six years old, and formerly came from Boston, where he now has a brother in the employ of the Custom House. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served with distinction in the Union Army throughout the war. He was a newspaper writer, and had done press work on dailies in the Southwest for years. He leaves a wife.

Believed to be a Murder.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 9.—The finding of the body of an Indian woman, which was washed ashore yesterday on Warner's Island, near Henderson, a village on the shore of Lake Ontario, has resulted in disclosing what is believed to be a murder. The woman was seen to leave Sackett's Harbor yesterday in a boat, with an Indian who is said to have been her husband. The pair were in Henderson last Monday, and those who saw the body to-day identified it to be that of the same person. The Indian and his squaw had been selling baskets in this vicinity. Their names are unknown.

A New Bishop of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 9.—In the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral of St. Peter to-day the Right Rev. James J. Monaghan was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Wilmington. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore officiated. The assistant Bishops were the Right Revs. H. P. Northrup of Charleston, S. C., and Alfred A. Curtis, the retiring Bishop of Wilmington. The new Bishop announced that the Rev. J. A. Lyons would act as Vicar General of the diocese.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Only two sales are scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway, as follows: By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 21 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 260 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,243.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 60 by 100, vacant; Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, 80.2 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, 60 by 80, vacant; Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, southwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 80 by 100, vacant; Marine Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, 100 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 75 by 100, vacant.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

An Unexpectedly Large Attendance During the First Eight Days—The Programme for This Week.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The first seven days of the centennial exposition showed an attendance of 47,500. While this was gratifying to the management and citizens, yesterday, the eighth day, more than surpassed all expectations. Twenty-six thousand admissions were registered during the day and night, several thousand more than on the opening day, making a total so far of 73,500, although the Government Building is not open to visitors and the pictures in the Parthenon were not all in place. With continued good weather, the coming week will show increased receipts, for as yet the visitors have been almost exclusively from the vicinity of Nashville. To-morrow begins a week of many meetings and assemblies at the exposition grounds.

The Mothers' Council will begin holding sessions in the Woman's Building, and will include a number of interesting features. F. Hopkinson Smith of New York will open the exercises with a brief speech, and the following programme will be carried out: "Six Years of a Baby's Life," Miss Martha Fleming, City Normal School, Chicago; "The Child's Relation to Books," Mrs. Walter Fairabee, Memphis; "The Child of Nature," Miss Josephine Locke, Supervisor of Drawing in the Chicago Public Schools; "Benediction," Miss Clara Conway.

During the exercises, kindergarten work will be illustrated by twenty children from the North Nashville Free Kindergarten, in charge of Miss Duncan. In the Woman's Building Mrs. Conwell will have charge of the model kitchen, and the regular free lessons will be given.

The Equal Suffrage Conference will assemble on Tuesday and remain in session several days. The presiding officer will be Mrs. Lydia Merriwether of Memphis, and many ladies of prominence and influence from different States will deliver addresses.

On Wednesday, the 12th, the improved Order of Red Men of the Tennessee Reservation will celebrate in the Auditorium St. Tammany's Day. May 15 will witness a great gathering of the Knights of Pythias.

The Parthenon, the hanging of the pictures being not yet completed, will be formally opened to-morrow, and in the evening there will be held an art reception complimentary to the visiting artists. F. Hopkinson Smith of New York has consented and Thomas Allen of Boston, A. E. Ives of to deliver an address during the evening. St. Louis, and many other noted artists will be present.

On the first favorable day, Prof. Barnard will experiment again with his airship.

Perth Amboy Woman Dying of Burns.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 9.—Mrs. Adolph Kunz is dying of burns she received last night. The head of a match with which she intended to light a lamp fell into her dress and set it ablaze. She was burned from head to foot. She also inhaled some of the fire. Edward Oxenford, who went to her rescue when he heard her cries, had all the hair on his head burned off.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$21,000,000 furnished to investors during the year 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

Estate of Manlio Carrio de Sandre, deceased.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, May 11th, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The 3-story brick office building and lot

No. 3 Hanover Street,

opposite Exchange Place.

The two 5-story brick stores and lots

Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty St.,

adjoining the corner of Nassau St.

The 4-story brick building and lot

No. 21 Washington Street,

running through to

No. 20 Greenwich Street.

ALSO

The 3-story and attic and 5-story brick buildings and lots

Nos. 75, 81, 83, and 85 Washington Street,

near Rector Street.

70 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4 per cent., payable on or before 5 years.

Maps and particulars of MESSRS. WEEKES BROS., Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, and of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

THURSDAY, May 27th, 1897,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty St.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES

No. 36 East 22d Street,

bet. Broadway and 4th Ave.

4-sty. and basement brownstone house, 26 ft. 2½ in. x64 ft., lot 98.9.

No. 154 East 33d St.,

bet. Lexington and 3d Avenues,

5-story and basement brick house, 18 ft. 9 in. x25 ft. 11 in.

BY ORDER OF

WM. R. TRAVERS & WM. A. DUER, Executors.

Estate Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, 115 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors, or of the Auctioneer,

GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE STREET.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE.

JOHN N. GOLDING, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at Public Auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1897,

THE 2 CHOICE LOTS ON

11TH AVE., WEST SIDE,

Between 20th and 30th Streets,

being 49.4 ft. from the corner of 30th St.

ADAM WEINER, Esq., Referee.

For maps and full particulars apply to Messrs. Carter & Ledyard, Plaintiff's Attys., 54 Wall St., or to the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 543 5th Ave.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The most healthful climate in the world. Furnished cottages for the season or year at low rentals. All information of LESTER BROTHERS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

For rent, beautiful cottages on the OCEAN FRONT, furnished throughout, having modern plumbing, sewerage system, hot and cold water, and gas. Rent for season, $400 and upward. Address LONG BEACH, Mail and Express Building, 203 Broadway, New York City.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—To rent for the Summer, stone house, stable, four acres lawn, 350 feet elevation, 15-mile view; everything first-class. W. A. CHILDS, Western Electric Company, corner Thames and Greenwich, New York.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; choice; well-furnished; cool; pine forests; fine bathing; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

ELEGANT PLACE FOR A HOME.—Two full lots; part of our private estate; $150 each; worth at least $500; on easy terms to select party; only 23 minutes' ride; Harlem Railroad; commutation, 6½ cents. Write or call JEWELER, 202 East 23d St., morning or evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid and seamstress; or assist in pantry; four years' highest written and personal references from last employer. 138 West 52d St.; ring Florentine's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady desires to secure position for Scotch-American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; two and one-half years' city reference; competent and faithful. Apply at 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and do sewing or assist with children or other work; city or country. Call, Monday, present employer's, 122 East 40th St. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing and obliging; first-class city or personal reference. 61 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. A. M., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid, or chamber and parlormaid; best city reference. Call, on Tuesday, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., 121 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant as chambermaid; two years in last situation. A. H., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a place for her chambermaid. Call Monday; lady can be seen from 11 till 12; no cards answered. 47 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting; willing, obliging; good city reference. 254 West 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as

FINN REVIEWS NEW LAWS

Work of the Legislature Criticised by the Leader of the Assembly Minority.

REPUBLICAN ABUSE OF POWER

Laws Were Passed in the Interest of the Rich, He Says, and Poor Men Deprived of Rights—Trust and Liquor Legislation Scored.

Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn, leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly of 1897, gives the following review of the work of the session:

It is proper to call attention to the laws which have been passed by the majority in spite of the earnest protest of the Democratic side of the chamber, and which will undoubtedly receive from the people of the State of New York that condemnation which they deserve.

Every principle of government dear to the hearts of a liberty-loving, fair-minded community has been trampled upon and outraged. The sovereign power of the people delegated to the Legislature has been abused, now to increase, now to decrease powers of municipalities or of officials. Officials have been created or legislated out of office as the whim or interest of party politics requires. Municipal charters have been altered, amended, and created without regard to the wishes of the cities affected.

The Richmond County Police Commissioners and the entire police force were legislated out of office solely because they were Democrats and in order to provide for Republican successors. The majority attempted by the act to prohibit complaint against any of them except by a freeholder to the extent of $5,000, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances. The right of petition was denied by George III., and in consequence we had the Revolution. But even George III. never dared to grant the right of petition to the rich and forbid it to the poor. Fortunately, the courts have granted an injunction until the Constitutionality of this act can be determined.

Violations of Home Rule.

Acts amending the charter of Syracuse were passed to legislate Democrats out of office and to gerrymander the wards of that city so that Democratic districts should be divided and added to strong Republican ones, and the Democratic Party deprived of all representation. Every principle of home rule has been violated in this and the Utica bill, and in nearly every amendment to the charter of any city, town, or village the provision has been inserted that the officers, both executive and appointive, shall be freeholders.

The minority vainly protested against this most insidious entry wedge for the un-American doctrine of a property qualification either for the voter or the official.

Where Democratic Mayors exist, and a chance for additional spoils was seen, the majority has thrown consistency to the winds and taken the power of appointment from such Mayors, to place it with Republican officials. By the charter of the new City of Rensselaer, which is sure to elect a Democratic Mayor, territory has been uselessly added and the debts improperly saddled upon the new municipality. Provision has also been made for the expenditure of a large amount of money for new buildings and new offices, but the control of this expenditure, as well as many of the powers of the Mayor, has been vested in the City Council, and the city so gerrymandered that a clear majority of the voters will be represented by a small minority of that body. A Democratic city, in defiance of home rule, is thus placed under Republican control.

The majority has protected Republican officials against investigation, or even inquiry, though such investigation would have shown gross extravagance and violation of law.

When it was sought to learn how much money had been spent by the Police Commissioners of the City of New York in investigating the moral character of patrolmen appointed under the act of 1896, but living outside the boundaries of Greater New York, the resolution was defeated by a strictly party vote, though 800 non-resident patrolmen had been so investigated and appointed.

Raines Law Amendments.

The amendments to the Raines law bring out in bold relief the tyranny, narrow-mindedness, and hypocrisy of the Republican Party of this State on the liquor question; tyranny in attempting to regulate the habits of a cosmopolitan community upon the lines of the prejudices of the party caucus; narrow-mindedness in thinking that personal liberty should be restricted to accord with the habits of a rural or village society; and hypocrisy in proclaiming in 1896 that free lunch must be abolished, because it was conducive to intemperance, and yet advocating in 1897 the re-establishment of the same free lunch, with or without intemperance, because the country moralists found that they needed the free-lunch market for their cheese. The Constitutional right of personal liberty was no object, but the market for cheese was everything.

But this is not all. Not even the capstone of the Magna Charter was safe from the recklessness of the majority. Section 40 of the Raines law declares that a person arrested in a public place in an intoxicated condition is guilty of a crime, but it deprives him of the right of trial by a jury of his peers, thus at one blow increasing the gravity of the offense and rendering the unfortunate still more helpless.

Extravagance Beyond Precedent.

The extravagance of this Legislature in spending the people's money, especially of the City of New York, has exceeded all precedent. The Concourse bill created a commission of six members at $5,000 per annum and allowed $60,000 for expenses, with authority to expend $1,000,000 annually for the completion of the concourse. This was to go without limit of time, but was estimated to cost $18,000,000. The work can be done by proper local authorities for one-third of that amount.

The Bronx Sewer bill also provided for the construction of the sewer at a cost of not less than $4,000,000, and probably more than $10,000,000, of which gigantic sum New York City is to pay 60 per cent. Those two bills surpass all previous records of jobbery in the history of the Legislature of this State.

For the first time in the history of the Government of this State special legislation was granted to relieve favorites from the burden of their actual equal share of the expenses of the Government by exempting from taxation $4,000,000 in canal bonds. This was done at the request of a syndicate which first suggested it, and the majority passed the bill at its request. This is another step to exempt wealth from taxation, and leave the poor and laboring classes to bear an increased burden. It is class legislation pure and simple.

Increase of Taxation.

The Republicans have fixed the State tax rate for next year at 2.67. Last year they fixed it at 2.60. In 1894, the last year of the last Democratic Governor, it was 2.18. In 1895, the first year of the fully restored Republican control, it was 3.24. Since then the Raines law has diverted from city treasuries to the State a round $3,000,000 of revenues, but not once, not even this year, with the aid of an expected additional million from the Raines amendments, have the Republicans in full control reduced the State tax rate to the figure at which it was fixed in 1893, the last year of full Democratic control, 2.58.

The limit of this paper prevents me from fully presenting to the people of the State the complete record of the violations of the trust assumed by the Republican majority in the Legislature. An utter disregard of all pledges to the people dominated them from the moment of the opening of the Legislature to its close. Monopolies and trusts were the only elements which the majority recognized as entitled to consideration.

Grip of the Trusts.

The grip of the gigantic Gas Trust on the commercial life of the public has been strengthened and the time of its relaxation indefinitely postponed.

The trust investigation comedy would be amusing were it not for its serious effect upon the prosperity and welfare of the commerce and business of the State, and on the temper of a long suffering people. The last act of the comedy shows the ingenious work of the manipulator. Trusts and combinations are intrenched more strongly than before. The laws heretofore existing to reach them have been shorn of their power, and they can now pursue their course of oppression and wrong defiant and unchallenged.

It is only fair to say, however, that all these inquiries were not accomplished without some protest from those who were called upon to aid in the nefarious work. During the latter part of the session the measures which came before the Assembly were so obnoxious to a few of the more patriotic and independent members of the majority that "calls of the House" were frequently ordered, and absentees were arrested by the Sergeant at Arms, brought to the chamber and compelled to vote. This was latterly almost a daily occurrence.

I have but here briefly summarized some of the wrongs imposed upon the people of this State by the Republican majority, but I trust that sufficient has been shown to arouse the people to a full sense of the perils incurred by a continuance in office of men whose only idea of power is oppression of the many for the benefit of the few.

I believe that the people realize the existing condition and impending dangers, and that at next election they will rebuke those who were false to their trust and that they will again intrust the government of the State to the Democratic Party which never failed to give an economical, just, and impersonal administration of public affairs.

MISS H. G. BRITTAN DEAD.

A Pioneer Missionary and a Writer on Topics in India Who Did Much Good.

In the death of Miss Harriett G. Brittan April 30 the religious world loses one of its pioneer missionaries and a writer whose revelations of the condition of the native women of India has stimulated the American missionary societies to the extensive provisions they have made to correct the evils she exposed. Miss Brittan died at San Francisco as a result of nervous exhaustion brought on by her interest in the case of a young woman placed in a desperate situation. The burial was at San Francisco, and the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. George E. Walk of Trinity Church, San Francisco.

A native of England, Miss Brittan in her early years removed with her parents to this country and settled in Brooklyn, where she obtained a good education. She early announced her determination to enter the missionary field, and was first sent out by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to Africa, where she remained for two years, teaching in the neighborhood of Liberia. While there she wrote a book, entitled "Scenes of Every-Day Life in Africa," which met with a favorable reception in religious circles. She contracted the African fever, and was sent home so seriously ill that her life was despaired of. On recovery she was sent by the Women's Union Missionary Society to India. Few American missionaries had then entered that district, and it is said that Miss Brittan was the first American to enter the zenenas, or private apartments, of the women of the high-caste Indians. She found the Indian women treated in a deplorable fashion and greatly in need of American teaching. While in India her feelings of sorrow at the condition of the Indian women found expression in a work called "Kardoo," and a second called "Shushone," which first revealed how ill the Indian women were treated, and aroused the religious world to great efforts to send missionaries to their assistance. For nineteen years Miss Brittan labored in India, most of the time at Calcutta. She was an accomplished needlewoman, and obtained the entree to many places before inaccessible to foreigners by teaching her handicraft.

After her service in India she returned for a year to America, and for that time was at the head of a ward in St. Luke's Hospital of this city. She was an indefatigable worker, and was the promoter of many concerts in New York and vicinity, by means of which thousands of dollars were gathered for missionary work.

Japan was the scene of her last efforts as a missionary. Under the auspices of the Protestant Methodist Missionary Society she went to Yokohama in 1880 and took charge of a large mission there, established for the benefit of the Eurasian children, who were often left in destitute circumstances. Until 1893 she was identified with this mission, and since that time she has had charge of a home for missionaries.

During the past year the trial of the English woman Carew on the charge of poisoning her husband excited the residents of Yokohama. Mrs. Carew charged a young English governess, Mary Jacobs, with the crime, and a series of unfortunate circumstances seemed to support the charge. Miss Brittan did not believe Miss Jacobs guilty, however, and took her under her protection, maintaining a careful tutelage over her until her innocence was established beyond a doubt. This was but a few months ago, and the nervous strain told severely on Miss Brittan, who was then nearly seventy-five years of age. Her adopted daughter was finishing her education in this city in the family of the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker of St. Luke's Hospital, and Miss Baker determined to return to her at once.

When she arrived from San Francisco in company with Mrs. J. N. McCauley, recently made the widow of a Presbyterian missionary, she was dangerously ill and was at once removed to the Occidental Hotel. She died there within few hours. An aged brother at Glen Cove, L. I., and a sister in Brooklyn, survive her. The Evangelical churches will probably take some action looking to a recognition of her signal services as one of America's pioneer missionaries.

A NEW RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Florida Bill Becomes a Law Without the Governor's Signature.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 9.—Gov. Bloxham has allowed the Railroad Commission bill to become a law without his approval. The law provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, one railroad man, one lawyer, and one farmer. They will be appointed this week.

There are over 100 applications for the positions, the salary being $2,500 per annum. The law is radical in its features, and it is believed its passage is bound to bring the railroad companies actively into politics.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Many Friends Greet Mr. and Mrs. Herman Spangenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Spangenberg celebrated their golden wedding yesterday at the home of their daughter, 106 East Eighty-first Street. Nearly 100 of the aged couple's friends were present to congratulate them. Only one of their eight children was absent. This one lives in Seattle, Washington. Six of the grandchildren were present.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Spangenberg were born in Gottingen, Germany, but were married in this city at 27 Vandewater Street. They went to Albany in 1851, and their children were born there. Mr. Spangenberg was a manufacturer of surgical instruments, having learned his trade in Paris, and he invented the first conductor's punch. He returned to New York in 1889, and has since resided here.

Mrs. Spangenberg tells with delight that she was born on a Sunday, married on a Sunday, and celebrated her golden wedding on a Sunday.

John L. Vincent Testimonial.

In the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening Henry E. Dixey, assisted by a number of well-known actors, tendered a testimonial to John L. Vincent. Among those taking part were Buffalo Bill, Mr. and Mrs. John Jack, Miss Anita Clun, C. W. Couldock, Mr. and Mrs. William Robbins, the Beasey children, Col. Frank Mordaunt, William Lee, Gilmore and Leonard, Will S. Rising, Florence Ellis, Irene Myers, Metropolitan Opera Company, and Double Quartet.

OVERTURNING IN WASHINGTON.

The Governor Makes a New State Board of Control.

TACOMA, Washington, May 9.—Gov. John H. Rogers has removed from posts on the State Board of Control: State Auditor Neal Cheatham, a Populist; State Treasurer Young, Populist candidate for Governor last Fall; State Printer Hicks, a Democrat, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Frank J. Brown, a silver Republican.

They are charged with conspiring to secure the removal of State officials appointed by the last Republican Administration.

The Governor has appointed a new board, consisting of Judge John C. Stallieup of Tacoma, Democrat; W. R. Andrews of Seattle, Populist; ex-Gov. Miles C. Moore of Walla Walla, silver Republican, and Henry J. Shively of North Yakama, Democrat. The old members will make a contest.

BLISS NAMED FOR MAYOR

The Secretary of the Interior Proposed as a Straight Republican Candidate.

SUGGESTION OF "LOU" PAYN

Says Mr. Bliss Is "An Ideal Candidate in Every Way," and Would Be Elected—His Second Choice Is Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

A Mayoralty boom was launched yesterday, and the launching was done by Insurance Commissioner "Lou" Payn. The candidate he declared for was Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss. Whether Mr. Bliss is willing to be thus introduced is still a matter of conjecture, as he has not been heard from.

Mr. Payn is at the Grand Union Hotel. He was in a communicative mood when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He warmly applauded Senator Platt's declaration in favor of a straight-out Republican candidate for Mayor. He said that he believed that a candidate could be chosen by the Republican organization who could unite all factions, and at the same time win the votes of all good citizens. Then he named Mr. Bliss. He said:

"Mr. Bliss is an ideal candidate in every way. While a stanch Republican, he is not identified with any faction, and is, and should be, acceptable to every member of the party. There is not a spot upon his name that can be touched. His record is perfect. He has been an earnest worker for the party for long years. He has been offered office again and again, and has refused because there was no vital reason why he should sacrifice his private interests to those of his party. It is known that he is a splendid executive, and when President McKinley picked him out to represent New York State in the Cabinet he made no mistake. Mr. Bliss took the office against his personal inclinations, and simply because he was convinced that by taking it he would heal differences in the party.

"If it can be shown to him, as I believe it can, that his name will be a necessity at the head of the ticket in the coming Greater New York campaign, I believe he will again sacrifice private desires and accept. If he does he will be triumphantly elected. There can be no doubt of it, for every good citizen will recognize his worth and ability, and they will see that to vote for a third party candidate will be to throw away a ballot.

"If Mr. Bliss will not accept the nomination, then I favor the name of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. He is a good, clean, able man, and a Republican all through. That is the kind of a man who should be elected by the Republicans of this city, and he and Mr. Bliss fit the requirements perfectly. If we cannot have Secretary Bliss, then I think Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would be the right man to nominate."

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will meet this evening. It is probable that some sort of a reply to Senator Platt's manifesto will be framed and given out. In any case, the situation will be discussed. The feeling in favor of running a Citizens' ticket was as strong as ever among the members of the organization, and the name of President Low was the one most prominently mentioned to head it.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee returned to the city last evening after a trip through the northern portion of the State. The greater portion of his time was spent in his native town of Utica. He would not talk last evening beyond saying that he agreed with Senator Platt regarding the running of a straight-out Republican for Mayor.

CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

What Representative Workingmen Say on the Subject.

Several representative labor men yesterday expressed their views on candidates for Mayor of Greater New York.

Louis Wolders of the cigarmakers said that personally Mr. Low was an honest and able man, and had made a very good Mayor of Brooklyn. His experience gained in public affairs while holding that office would make him a valuable candidate. As far as Senator Platt was concerned, Mr. Wolders was of the opinion that any man whom the Republican machine might put up would be defeated.

Delegate Daniel Harris, who is also President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, declined to discuss any candidates, saying: "We expect to run a man of our own for Mayor this coming Fall."

Delegate J. W. Armstrong of the electrical workers is a straight Republican and does not believe in reformers. "I would rather name a good Democrat than a bad Republican," he said. "I don't want a gouty, tea-drinking Mayor like Strong."

GROCER'S HORSES RUN AWAY.

Two Exciting Incidents on Seventh Avenue—One Horse Killed.

There were two exciting runaways on Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday, one of which necessitated the horse being shot.

The first was that of "Matt" Mergentine, a Harlem grocer of Ogden Avenue, near Devoe Street, High Bridge. He was speeding down the avenue behind his big bay horse, which was hooked up to a surrey, in which were his wife, two daughters, and son. They were on their way to Coney Island.

At One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street the horse's hind leg touched the whippletree, and he at once started on a dead run. Mrs. Mergentine fainted in her daughter's arms. At One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a mounted policeman caught the runaway.

After fixing a broken shaft at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, the party proceeded to their destination at slower speed.

Peter Schroeder, a wholesale grocer, at 135 Avenue C, was less fortunate. He was speeding his trotter, and at the same street corner the animal took fright at a tandem bicycle. It tore down the avenue at high speed, other vehicles and bicyclists flying in all directions for safety.

At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Mr. Schroeder pulled the horse close to the curbstone, which the front wheel struck, throwing him out, unhurt. A little further on the animal, which fell down, broke its hip, and a mounted policeman shot it at the owner's request.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Joseph Dean and his niece of 280 Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, were driving in a two-horse buggy on Ocean Boulevard yesterday afternoon, when the buggy was struck by a Church Avenue trolley car and was overturned. Mr. Dean and his niece were thrown out, but not badly injured. The buggy was damaged about $50. One of the horses got loose and, in attempting to catch it, Mounted Policeman McCloskey was pulled from his horse, and dragged nearly a block. He was badly shaken up, but not seriously hurt.

RESCUED AN UNKNOWN MAN.

Denis Sheehan, by Quick Action, Saved Him from Drowning.

Denis Sheehan, a stoker, on the fireboat William F. Havemeyer, lying at her dock, at the foot of Grand Street, Corlears Hook, rescued an unknown man from drowning last night near the pier at the foot of Cherry Street.

The man was unconscious when drawn from the water in which he had been for fully six minutes before Sheehan could get control of him. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

The stoker was seated on the fireboat's deck when he heard a splash in the water near by, and on looking around saw that a man who had been lying asleep on the stringpiece had disappeared.

Sheehan jumped in at once and succeeded in holding the man's head above water until help came, and they were pulled out. The unknown man's recovery is doubtful.

CITY TO OWN FRANCHISES

Association to Secure Such an Object Organizes by Electing Officers.

PROMINENT MEN IN THE BOARD

Bureau of Information Will Be Maintained by It and the Public Interests Watched and Defended.

The Association of the Public Control of Franchises, a society which has been in process of formation for the last two months in this city, completed its organization last Saturday afternoon in the office of its counsel, William Hepburn Russell, Postal Telegraph Building, by the election of its officers and the adoption of its form of incorporation. The officers selected are as follows:

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, President; John De Witt Warner, Vice President; Frank D. Pavey, Vice President; Benjamin E. Hall, Vice President; Bolton Hall, Treasurer; William Hepburn Russell, Counsel; Marion Mills Miller, Secretary. A body of Trustees, composed of men prominent in commercial and professional circles and in various civic, social reform, and labor organizations will shortly be announced.

Representative members of the organization are John S. Huyler, August Lewis, Thomas G. Shearman, Miles M. Dawson, W. D. McCracken, Hamilton Holt of The Independent, Walter B. Murray, editor of Public Ownership; O. J. Smith, Dr. Walter Mendelson, Jerome O'Neill, Financial Secretary of the Central Labor Union; James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union; Edward D. Page, Charles F. Wingate, and others of the Social Reform Club. Taking its text from the new charter, the platform of the association runs as follows:

"Inalienable rights of the city to its property.

"Section 71. The rights of the city in and to its water front, ferries, wharf property, land under water, public landings, wharves, docks, streets, avenues, parks, and all other public places, are hereby declared inalienable.—Franchises, Title 1, Chapter 3. The charter for the Greater New York.

"1. All franchises which depend upon exclusive rights in public property should be granted only for public purposes and for limited periods, and should be made to contribute from their value, created by the community, their full share of public expenses, thus relieving personal property, buildings, and other improvements from the increasing burden of taxes.

"2. Monopoly, the result of special privilege, rather than capital or production, which are the creation of individual effort, should be the primary source of public revenue.

"3. The Government must control natural monopolies, (those public services which, from their nature, do not admit of competition,) otherwise these monopolies will control the Government.

"4. Such public services as are not natural monopolies should be preserved to free and open competition."

This platform was formed after consultation with a number of prominent citizens of New York, most of whom have given to its final form their hearty indorsement. The object of the association is furthered by the maintenance of a Bureau of Information, the preparation and distribution of appropriate literature—at present in the form of special pamphlets, which will be replaced later by a magazine—by the establishment of local educational clubs, especially in the industrial sections of the city, and of a general lecture bureau to supply these and other organizations with speakers. In addition to the general work of popular education upon the subject of franchises, it will look out for the interests of the public in particular grants, by representation, through counsel, at the public hearings before the Legislative and Municipal Assemblies and the Mayor.

For some time the association has been actively at work. Its Secretary and its counsel have appeared at public hearings before the Aldermen and the Mayor, and presented arguments against the granting in perpetuity of applications for extension of certain street car lines, and in favor, generally, of the municipal ownership of metropolitan transit, and, in particular, of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines. In this latter contention between the city and the Metropolitan Traction Company, the association has represented the city's interest before the Senate committees at Albany and distributed special literature upon the facts of the case.

The office of the association is at 54 William Street. It is intended to hold, in the near future, a dinner at which prominent speakers upon public control of franchises will address the members of the association and those interested in its object.

SENATOR HANNA AT HOME.

Says He and Foraker Are Friends—Doesn't Know Much About Tariff Bill, but Says It Will Turn Out All Right.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna arrived home this morning from the National capital for a week's rest. Mr. Hanna is not in his usual health, and hopes to recuperate before going back to Washington.

Mr. Hanna said his visit home had no bearing whatever upon his Senatorial campaign. When asked if he anticipates any factional differences in Ohio in the Fall election, he declined to discuss the subject on the ground that the Republican Party in Ohio was united. There was no difference of opinion in the party, he said. The party must be united to be victorious, and the intention was that it should win.

"Both Senator Foraker and myself," said Senator Hanna, "are tired of all this talk about factional differences. We are neighbors, living at the same hotel and on very kindly terms, with none of this bickering and feeling that newspapers are printing."

Mr. Hanna denied that he would return home the latter part of the month and devote his time until the State Convention to his Senatorial campaign. He said he would come to the convention, but would remain only three or four days.

Speaking of the Tarif bill as presented by the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Hanna said that when the bill was returned from the Conference Committee it would be a good Republican measure. He declined to discuss it in its present form, stating that the place for him to discuss such a matter was with his colleagues, upon whom the power of its passage was conferred. He added that he had not read the bill carefully, but had brought his copy home with him, intending to read it at his leisure.

HORSE BACKS TO ITS DEATH.

Got Loose and Fell Through a Door to a Stone Pavement.

A young horse yesterday afternoon, getting loose, backed out of its stall on the second floor of the stable at 216 East Ninth Street, to the open door, which looks into the street, and fell to the stone-paved entrance to the stable below. It died about half an hour later.

The door through which the horse backed was ordinarily used to admit hay into the stable, and there were no bars to stop its progress.

MR. SLOAN TO BE SUGGESTED.

For Assistant United States Treasurer at Baltimore.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 9.—State Senator James Muir Sloan of Allegany County will be recommended by United States Senator Wellington for appointment as Assistant United States Treasurer, in Baltimore, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Ormond Hammond.

It has been understood that the privilege of naming Mr. Hammond's successor has been accorded to Senator Wellington, who prior to his departure from Cumberland, for Washington, to-day, admitted that he would present Mr. Sloan's name to Secretary Gage for the vacancy.

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UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,
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MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street.

INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN

The Central Labor Union Discusses the Recent Remarks of Bishop Potter.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS

Much Applause for Speakers Who Praised Him—The Question of Union Carriages at Funerals—Complaint Against a Government Contractor.

Bishop Potter's remarks about trades unions and the workingmen, at the annual supper of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, last Monday, were a subject of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Dempsey of the stereotypers moved that the Secretary of the Central Labor Union should be directed to write to Bishop Potter, thanking him for his just and manly utterances in asserting the rights of workingmen. "It is not often," he said, "that we find a man of Bishop Potter's position who has courage enough to stand up for the rights of the workman. Bishop Potter has had the nerve to say just what he believes, although his remarks may not be regarded with favor in the circles in which he moves."

Delegate McGill of the plasterers objected. "I don't see why Bishop Potter should be publicly thanked for those utterances of his," he said. "It is true that Bishop Potter has given fair decisions in several labor disputes that were submitted to him to arbitrate, but that does not make him a champion of the downtrodden and wronged workingmen."

"That is a narrow view to take of the matter," said Delegate Dempsey. "We seldom hear of a man of Bishop Potter's position who is courageous enough to take up the cudgels in behalf of organized labor. Bishop Potter moves among the capitalists, and his salary comes from rich men. For that very reason I believe that he is entitled to the thanks of organized labor for his manly declarations."

These remarks were received with loud applause, and the motion was passed by a vote of three-fourths of all present.

Another subject of brief discussion was union funerals. Delegate Mahr represents the union coach and cab drivers, and he wanted that all union workingmen should remember union cab drivers in their dying hours, and make arrangements that only union coaches should be used at their funerals.

Delegate George Warner of the Machinists said that the firm of E. W. Bliss & Co. of Brooklyn, which had a Government contract for manufacturing torpedoes, was employing non-union men who were not citizens, and was working them ten hours a day. He asked that the Secretary of the meeting be directed to write to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Attorney General, calling their attention to the fact that the eight-hour law on Government works was being violated.

A HUMAN HEART IN COURT.

It Will Be Presented in Pittsburg To-day as Evidence in an Insurance Case.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 9.—The heart of a man who died in March, 1894, will be produced in the county courts to-morrow to settle a famous insurance case.

Mrs. Louis Morris of Oil City, wife of the once well-known oil operator, Louis Morris, has sued the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York to recover a ten-thousand-dollar policy on her husband's life. The insurance company has refused to pay, claiming the insured committed suicide.

In March, 1894, Morris, with his family, was spending a vacation at Mayfield, N. Y., and was drowned in the lake, so the physicians say. Morris weighed 300 pounds, and it is claimed by the insurance people that he jumped out of the boat. Those who took him from the water claim that he was not dead, that he was bleeding at the mouth, but died soon afterward. The insurance people will try to prove that Morris was dead when taken from the water. Mrs. Morris's attorneys will bring the heart into court and try prove that Morris died, not from drowning, but from an open teramen ovale, a disease of the heart, the third adult case in medical history, so it is claimed.

The heart arrived in Pittsburg to-night from Chicago in charge of Drs. Isham and Eckert, medical experts, who have kept it in alcohol as a medical curiosity for more than three years. The physicians found in the heart a hole through which a pencil could be easily pushed. It had been there since birth. The case is one of the greatest interest to medical people. Attorney D. L. Berler of New York will appear in the United States Circuit Court for the insurance company, while Judge Heydrick will push the affair for Mrs. Morris. Morris had $200,000 insurance at the time of his death.

ORDERED TO PUERTO CORTEZ.

The Marblehead Sent There to Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The interests of United States citizens at Puerto Cortez, the seat of the revolution now in progress in Honduras, will be looked after by the United States cruiser Marblehead. The vessel is now on her way there from Key West, orders having been given her commander late yesterday afternoon to proceed at once.

These orders were issued at the request of the State Department officials, who felt that the United States should be represented in those waters by a warship, so that if occasion should arise there might be no delay in affording the necessary protection to citizens of this Government.

The latest information received by the Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America in this city is that the rebels at Puerto Cortez were awaiting the shipment of a consignment of arms from Belize, British Honduras, about which some trouble had arisen, owing to the representations made to the officials of that country.

Nicaragua and Salvador, it is believed, already have dispatched troops to the scene of the trouble, but, as the journey is a difficult one, it is probable they have not yet arrived.

THE TROLLEY'S 179TH VICTIM.

Four-Year-Old Boy Killed While Crossing a Brooklyn Street.

Harry Veitman, a four-year-old child, whose parents live at 387 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a trolley car of the Nassau line, bound for Canarsie.

The boy had been playing with a number of his companions, and started to cross the street at Eastern Parkway and Glenmore Avenue. Motorman Lyman did not see him until too late to stop. The boy was struck by the fender and hurled several feet, landing on his head, and fracturing his skull.

Many threats were hurled at the motorman by the crowd, which numbered several hundred, but he loudly protested his freedom from blame. He and the conductor, Jacob Gold, were arrested. Young Veitman is the one hundred and seventy-ninth victim of Brooklyn trolley cars.

Light weight overcoats, $10 to $30; average price, $20, buys one with all the style of the good tailor.

The most particular man can wear it two years—83⅓ cents a month.

A careful man will wear it three—55½ cents a month.

The very economical man four—41¾ cents a month.

Foolish isn't it trying to make the heavy coat do, or attempting to do without?

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SHE SHOT FOUR CITIZENS.

The Result of the Formation of a "Holy Band" by a Religious Enthusiast in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—A sensational shooting affray, in which a woman shot and seriously wounded four men, occurred at Lowell, Ark., this morning. The shooting was done by Mrs. Durling, the young but erratic wife of a merchant of Lowell, and the wounded men are E. Bryant of Lowell and three prominent citizens of Springdale, whose names are not yet known.

The shooting was the result of religious excitement, caused by a woman known as Mrs. Benedict, who has been holding a series of what she calls "holiness meetings" in the neighborhood. According to Mrs. Benedict's doctrines, to escape eternal damnation people must be filled with holiness, and after that has been done, certain modes of living are prescribed which are at variance with the laws of the State and common decency. On becoming a member of the holy band, marriages are dissolved. Mrs. Benedict gathered about her a band of about twenty converts, among them Mrs. Darling, who deserted her husband.

The community was shocked to such an extent that a posse of prominent citizens of Springdale, near where the holy band held forth, decided to run them out of the county. The posse followed Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Durling to a house at Lowell, where the women fortified themselves, and when the men arrived Mrs. Durling opened fire on them with a revolver. The posse was not expecting such a reception, and beat a hasty retreat, taking three of their number away badly wounded. Bryant was left for dead, but later regained consciousness. He refuses to divulge the names of other members of the posse.

Mrs. Durling was arrested charged with attempted murder, with the possibility of having to face a more serious charge.

BURIED TREASURE FOUND.

The Money Hidden by a Bandit in Sebastian County, Ark., Said to Have Been Recovered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—There is great excitement at Burnville, in Sebastian County, over the recovery of a sum of money which has lain buried in the earth for thirty-five yeaers.

There has been for many years a legend among the Burnville folk that a pot of money was buried somewhere in the mountains near that place, and occasional efforts have been made to unearth the treasure. The story, as told by old inhabitants, is that in 1862 two bandits robbed the State Treasury of Missouri, securing a large sum of money. The robbers escaped, and were making their way southward. When they reached Burnville, one of them sickened and died. The other bandit went into the mountains and buried the booty. He chiseled out a piece of sandstone and drove an iron rod into the ground near where he buried the treasure to mark the spot, and went away. A few years later he died in the Indian Territory.

On his deathbed he told a friend about the money and how to find it, since when many efforts to locate the treasure have been made. A few weeks ago two strangers arrived at Burnville, but the hidden treasure story had been almost forgotten. No attention was paid to them until they began to dig in the mountain. Then the story was revived, and the entire population joined in the search, the ground, rocks, and the trees for miles being dug up, many people neglecting farm work and digging day and night. The two strangers have now disappeared as mysteriously as they came, and the digging has ceased.

The natives believe that the strangers have recovered the stolen money and gone away to enjoy the proceeds of the daring Missouri Treasury robbery committed a third of a century ago.

HAS THE BEAM POOL FALLEN?

It Is Rumored that the Trust Has Collapsed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 9.—The rumor is prevalent that the beam pool has collapsed, though local manufacturers will not discuss the matter. It was composed of the Carnegie Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the Shenango Steel Company, and Jones & Laughlins.

It is said that within a week prices have dropped from 1.55 cents per pound to 0.95 cents.

THE BLAUVELT CASE AGAIN.

To be Retried in the Rockland Supreme Court To-day.

NYACK, N. Y., May 9.—The case of William R. Thompson against ex-School Commissioner George A. Blauvelt, for $25,000 for alienation of his wife's affections, is set down for re-trial in the Rockland Supreme Court before Judge Hirschberg, to-morrow.

This case was tried in September and a verdict of $10,000 awarded Thompson. Judge Smith set the verdict aside on the ground that it was not in accordance with the law and the evidence, and ordered a new trial.

Death of a Veteran Showman.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—James M. Hutchins, a veteran showman, more widely known as "Uncle Jim," died here yesterday. He was born in Paris, Ky., and was seventy years of age. He crossed the plains to California in 1857, and engaged in mining. He drifted back during the war, and, with his brother William, operated museums in St. Louis and Cincinnati. In 1877 John Wilson, assistant manager of Robinson's circus, brought him to Springfield, Tenn., to take charge of the side show, in which position he had since been occupied.

Aid for "Billy" Birch's Widow.

Under the auspices of New York Lodge, Order of Elks, a benefit was given at Tony Pastor's Theatre, Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue, last evening in aid of the widow of "Billy" Birch, the old-time minstrel. Among those who took part were Frank D. Bryan, "Al" Wilson, "Harry" Rogers, "Eddie" Quinn, "Lew" Carroll, Dollie Mestayer, Emma Brennan, Pearl Eytinge, and John and Nellie McCarthy. It is thought the receipts will be about $1,000.

Injured in a Runaway.

John Koop of 179 Fifth Street, Jersey City, went driving on the Hudson County Boulevard yesterday. The horse ran away, and the wagon was upset. Koop and his son were badly shaken up and bruised, and both were taken to the City Hospital. Neither is dangerously hurt, however.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST WEEK—LAST SIX DAYS.
Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M. America's National Amusement Glory. No Free Tickets to Any One.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
Under the command of
Col. W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill.
The Exhibition That Means Something.
Admission, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1; box seats, $2 each. Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. FRIDAY.
NEXT FRIDAY MATINEE AT 2.
BISHOP BENEFIT. TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TENDERED to the widow of the late actor, C. B. Bishop, Jos. Jefferson, Lillian Russell, E. H. Sothern, Annie Russell, J. E. Dodson, Felix Morris, Ferd. Gottschalk, Wm. Farnum, Grace Root, and others (to be announced later) will appear.
Regular prices. Seats now ready.

DALY'S EVERY EVENING, 8:15. Matinée Wed. & Sat. at 2.
The Circus Girl.
"MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN."
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott.
Catchy music! unceasing fun! chic costumes! spectacle!

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:10.
A Rollicking farce.—Herald.
4TH WEEK. MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.
Merriest success of the season.

WEBER & FIELDS'
Music Hall, B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
"MR. NEW YORK, ESQ."
NEW REVIEW, WITH ALL STAR CAST.
Russell Bros., Harrigan, the Juggler, others in olio.

EDEN MUSEE.